

# Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

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## CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	The Licensing Question at Luton .....	748
The Declaration and the Petition .....	Sketches from the Gallery .....	749
Marriages by Civil Contract .....	Nonconformist School, Bishop Stortford .....	749
The St. Thomas's Hospital Estates .....	University of London .....	751
The Confessional Question .....	The War .....	752
The Ridsdale Judgment and the Ritualists .....	The French Crisis .....	755
Religious Toleration in Egypt .....	LEADING ARTICLES:	
A Church Procession in the Streets .....	Summary .....	757
The Prestbury Ritualist Case .....	The Ministerial Puzzle .....	757
The Protestant Church in Prussia .....	The Strike in the United States .....	758
RELIGIOUS AND DENOMINATIONAL NEWS:	LITERATURE:	
The Wesleyan Conference .....	Geikie's Life of Christ .....	759
United Methodist Free Churches .....	Egypt as it is .....	759
Sir John Bennett .....	The Late Professor Charlton .....	760
	The Quarterlies—July .....	761
	Brief Notices .....	762
	Epitome of News .....	763
	Miscellaneous .....	763
	Gleanings .....	763
	Births, Marriages, and Deaths .....	763
	Advertisements .....	764

## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

## THE DECLARATION AND THE PETITION.

IF the homœopathic principle of driving out one disease by setting up another held good in politics, the growing agitation about the war ought to neutralise the ecclesiastical agitation which has disturbed all political parties alike. Of such a tendency, however, we do not as yet see any symptom. The quashing of the proceedings against Mr. Dale, the correspondence of Mr. Loth and the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the anti-confessional meeting at Exeter Hall, have tended rather to aggravate than to allay the storm. But perhaps the most significant features of recent ecclesiastical procedure have been two documents, published not so much with a view to any immediate practical results, but rather intended to mark the irreversible determination of a considerable party in the Church. We allude, of course, to the declaration concerning the Ridsdale judgment, signed by a considerable number of representative clergymen, and to the petition to the Queen signed by more than 41,000 clergy and laity. These documents proceed on very different lines, but they are inspired by essentially the same spirit. The first is prudent in temper, dictated apparently by the desire to make the best of a bad job. The second is much more bold and uncompromising, demanding nothing less than the co-ordination of Convocation with Parliament, and the unlimited independence of the spiritual power. In all probability, it is precisely the outspoken and uncompromising character of this petition which has attracted to it so much larger an amount of support than has been given to the milder "declaration."

But the latter evidently means very much the same thing, though aiming at it by a more Jesuitical policy. The humblest people are often capable of saying the most impudent things; and so this demure and deferential document, while professing to recommend indirectly submission to the Ridsdale judgment, does so for the amazing reason that the judgment is in favour of Ritualism. "We are unable to concur," says the declaration, "in the whole of the reasoning which it contains, yet we find in it some grounds of satisfaction in so far as it (a) allows the Eastward Position of the celebrant, (b) confirms the principle of a distinctive Eucharistic dress, (c) recognises the full right of the Church of England to the legitimate use of

religious art in her churches." There is no doubt that all this is literally correct. The Ridsdale judgment does not absolutely prohibit the Eastward Position, provided only that the bulk of the communicants are so situated as to watch the operation of the "celebrant's" hands, a thing impossible in nine churches out of ten if the priest stands with his back to the people. The point had not occurred in that light to the litigants in the Ridsdale case, and therefore they were not prepared with a sufficient number of witnesses who could not see their clergyman's hands. On the contrary, the defence had a few witnesses who could see them; hence the form of the judgment. Surely it is only minds trained in Jesuitical forms of interpretation that could see in a judgment on such grounds an establishment of the Eastward Position. But the second reason for satisfaction is more remarkable still. The judgment is said to confirm the principle of a distinctive Eucharistic dress. The real fact is that it allows the cope in cathedrals and collegiate churches, as excepted from the Advertisements of Queen Elizabeth. But there can be no doubt whatever that the whole tendency of the judgment, as well as of the public opinion which invited it, was wholly against the supernatural theory of the Eucharist that gives to a distinctive dress its only significance. As to the third reason for satisfaction, we do not know that anyone ever disputed the "full right of the Church of England to the legitimate use of religious art in her churches." The whole question turns on the meaning of the word legitimate, and the Ridsdale judgment scarcely decided this in a Ritualistic sense.

It is in the second paragraph that the sting of this declaration lies. "Successive judgments have left members of the Church of England free to hold and teach her entire doctrine." It would have been a very strange thing if they had not, seeing that these judgments have been delivered by ecclesiastical courts expressly constituted for the purpose of giving voice to the decisions of the Church of England as to what her entire doctrine is or is not. How absurd it would sound to say that "successive judgments of the Court of Queen's Bench or of the House of Lords had left members of the English nation free to practise and teach its entire law." Such courts are there for that very purpose. What they decide is by that very fact shown to be the law. What they prohibit is by the prohibition itself proved to be illegal. And it is a practical demonstration of the anomalous and absurd position of the Establishment, when some hundred and fifty eminent clergymen can be found to congratulate themselves that legally constituted ecclesiastical courts have left members of the Church of England free to hold and to teach legally established religious doctrine. The very form of expression shows that they are assuming an independent sectarian life in the Church, wholly inconsistent with the theory of an Establishment. But of course the words mean much more than they express. What is really intended is, that Ritualistic clergymen are yet within their legal right in holding and teaching doctrines indistinguishable from the Roman superstitions of sacerdotalism, transubstantiation, and confession. We are afraid that this is true, and it is a point worthy of reflection for those who imagine that they can reform the Church by prescribing the colour of a garment,

while they leave the pulpit to be a fountain of "pernicious nonsense."

The above declaration holds, "That the ultimate solution of our present difficulties will be found in the exercise by the Church of her legitimate right to deal with ceremonial through Convocation with consent of Parliament." That is to say, peace for the Church can only be found by plunging the nation into confusion, while Parliament wastes its time in wrangling over the decisions of Convocation about chasubles, copes, and albs. The petition to the Queen is on this point, as well as on others, much more drastic and consistent. The petitioners "approach Her Majesty under a sense of the very grievous wrong that has been done to the Church of England by recent decisions of Her Majesty's Privy Council in ecclesiastical causes." They wholly repudiate those decisions. They declare that they "cannot in conscience accept such an arbitrary reversal of the plain directions of the Prayer-book, any more than they can recognise *in foro conscientie* the authority in spiritual matters of the court from which the decisions proceed. They therefore humbly pray" for a revolution of the whole constitutional order of this country, and calmly ask that such matters may be settled "apart from all secular intervention by the Convocations of the Church." This would be a much more serious thing than disestablishment. The latter would be a reform on the lines of Constitutional progress hitherto followed. It would leave the Church spiritually free, while maintaining the indisputable supremacy of the State whenever matters affecting the State are touched. What the 41,000 propose is to divide the Government of this country into two halves, one of which is to be handed over to an irresponsible authority utterly foreign to the genius of the Constitution. When it is once seen that this is the choice before us, there will be little hesitation as to the alternative to be adopted.

## MARRIAGES BY CIVIL CONTRACT.

THE law relative to marriages continues in a very unsatisfactory state, notwithstanding the many efforts that have been made to amend it and the sound recommendations contained in the report, now some years old, of the Marriage Law Commission. Meanwhile, it is some satisfaction to be able to record that the Act of 1841, establishing the validity of civil marriage, has been decidedly successful. Since that period nearly 800,000 persons have been married in registrars' offices. And, notwithstanding the traditions and fashion which so powerfully operates in favour of "marriage at church," more than half the celebrations referred to (400,000) have taken place in the last eleven years. The practice of civil marriage is therefore decidedly, though slowly, growing in public favour. During the same period no less than 1,400,000 marriages have taken place in places of worship belonging to the various Nonconformist bodies, Roman Catholics, &c., of which more than 60,000 have been celebrated during the last eleven years. This fact also shows the value and necessity of the Act authorising civil marriages, prior to which no one in England and Wales could be united in wedlock without the rites of the Established Church. The figures given above are taken from the recently-issued Registrar-General's annual report, which contains full and interesting information relative to births, marriages, and deaths for 1875.

In that year the number of marriages celebrated according to the rites of the Church of England was

149,685, being 74 per cent., or about three in four. The number of marriages elsewhere in that year was 51,527. Roughly speaking about one-half of the latter took place in Dissenting places of worship—where of course a registrar is always in attendance—and one-half in the offices of the superintendent registrars, without the performance of any religious rite. Church Defenders make much of the fact that the vast majority of British citizens are still married at church, and even venture to parade it as a proof that Churchmen are in an overwhelming majority. This is not only a fallacious, but a double-edged argument. We may remind these zealous partisans that in 1849 no less than 87 per cent. of the marriages which took place were celebrated according to the rites of the Church of England. In 1875 that proportion was reduced to 74 per cent. If then we accept the theory of the champions of the Church, the adherents of the Establishment were *thirteen per cent.* fewer in 1875 than in 1849. The fact is that the test is not a true one. People are married at church for a variety of reasons which do not affect their religious beliefs or denominational preferences. But the strength of the traditions in favour of that course are steadily, and year by year, becoming weaker.

In his Report the Registrar-General has thought it expedient to offer some pointed remarks on this subject, which will, we doubt not, receive marked attention. In reference to marriages at Church, he says:—

Attempts are sometimes made to persuade persons who have been duly married in accordance with all the legal forms at the registry office, that such marriages are *improper*, and that the parties should not live together as man and wife until a religious ceremony according to the rites of the Established Church has been gone through.

I consider this to be most mischievous, tending as it does to disturb and unsettle the minds of hundreds of thousands of persons who, availing themselves of the privilege granted by the Legislature in 1837, have been validly married in the register offices.

It is to be regretted that any clergyman of the Established Church should be found to tell his parishioners, married according to the law of the land, that they are not properly married, as that implies that they are living in a state of fornication, and that their children are illegitimate. And as the civil is the only legal form of marriage in several great Christian States, the assertion that it is "only suited to infidels" is still more to be regretted.

In marriages by civil contract such precautions are taken against clandestine marriages, that it is much easier to obtain their celebration according to the rites and ceremonies of the Established Church in populous parishes in large towns, than it is in register offices.

For it is well known that the banns of ninety-nine couples have been published in the church of St. Pancras, of 125 couples in St. Mary's, Lambeth, of 202 couples in the Cathedral Church of Manchester on one Sunday; in many cases the names merely being mentioned, unaccompanied with any announcement of condition, whether bachelor, widow, &c.; and in many cases no searching inquiry having been made as to previous actual residence in the parish, or as to consent of parents in case of minors. Nor is the banns book accessible and open to the public. Thus facilities are given to clandestine marriages by banns in large towns.

The Registrar-General also states at some length the safeguards which have been provided by the Act in respect to civil marriages, which contrast very favourably with the marriages which are celebrated in the Establishment. As our readers may be interested in the subject, we quote Mr. Graham's remarks at length:—

1st. A written notice must be given on a form prescribed by Statute, accompanied by a solemn declaration as to the several particulars enumerated in the schedule of the Act, the declaration being attested by a registration officer. If this is false in any particular, the party convicted suffers the pains and penalties of perjury, of which he has due notice in the words of the solemn declaration to which his attention is invariably called before he affixes his signature thereto.

2nd. The notice is entered by the superintendent registrar in the marriage notice book, and is exhibited in the register office of the district, always accessible to the public, who have liberty to search and examine it, during three weeks after the entry is made; and the issue of the superintendent registrar's certificate authorising the marriage in the register office may be *forbidden*, or a caveat may be entered, which in the interim stays all proceedings.

Every exertion is made, in the case of proposed marriages of minors, to ascertain, either personally or by evidence in writing, that the consent of parents or guardians is given.

After twenty-one days, the issue of the certificate not being *forbidden*, and no caveat having been entered, in ordinary circumstances the certificate authorising the marriage is granted, and the marriage is celebrated between the hours of eight and twelve, with open doors, in the presence of the superintendent registrar and the registrar of marriages, and the register is signed by the persons married, by two witnesses, by the superintendent registrar, and by the registrar of marriages.

Persons giving notice to superintendent registrars of marriage without licence, cannot be married earlier than on the twenty-third day; whereas by banns they may be married a week sooner, or on the sixteenth day.

With respect to marriage by licence in a register office, the same precautionary forms are gone through; previous usual residence of one party in the district being necessary, and an entire day intervening between entry of notice and issue of licence, affording an oppor-

tunity to parents and guardians and relations to *forbid* the marriage, or to enter a caveat, which immediately stops all proceedings.

But with respect to marriages by licence in the Established Church no interval, during which inquiry may be made by parents or guardians or relatives is necessary between the application for the granting of a licence and the solemnisation of the marriage; a clergyman holding the office of surrogate, after administering to one of the parties to be married the oath that there is no legal impediment, may grant a licence for a marriage in his own church, which he himself may in a few minutes be called upon to celebrate.

Some years ago two persons called at a church in London at 10.30 a.m., requiring to be married immediately, but producing no licence; they were told at the church that by going to Doctor's Commons they might obtain a licence and be married that morning. They went accordingly, returned with the licence, and were married before twelve o'clock that same day.

Superintendent registrars are well qualified for the execution of the duties entrusted to them by Parliament, usually being solicitors and clerks to boards of guardians. The qualifications of registrars of marriages are investigated previous to appointment; and registration officers can be dismissed for misconduct by order of the Registrar-General.

If the law respecting civil marriage is violated by registration officers, they are liable to severe penalties—such as are inflicted for felony. They are visited by inspectors of registration, who make weekly reports as to the mode in which their duties are performed; and when deficiencies are manifest, either from inattention, incapacity, or old age, efficient successors are nominated, regulations strictly defining their duties being printed for their use, as approved by superior authority.

Marriages in register offices are sometimes discouraged by superintendent registrars, as occasioning them considerable trouble and responsibility, for which they are not entitled to any fee.

It is stated by Scripture readers and others that there is an advantage in persons having the opportunity of being married in register offices, as couples living in fornication, who would dislike the publicity of banns, and be ashamed to go before ministers of religion, are often persuaded by them to be married there privately.

Instances occur where clandestine marriages are apprehended as likely to take place; now if they are likely to be contracted by the civil Act, notices must be given to superintendent registrars, and in London relatives need only go to twenty-nine register offices for the purpose of searching the notice-books and ascertaining what is intended; whereas, to visit nearly 500 churches and chapels in London in which marriages may be solemnised by banns according to the rites of the Established Church, or to inspect the banns books, is impracticable.

#### ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL ESTATES.

The statement given by us last week may be supplemented. We have received a letter from a gentleman who is a member of the Council of St. Thomas's Hospital, and also a Nonconformist, who desires distinctly to state that neither in the case of Mr. Toller (and our correspondent as one of the Council accepts all that did occur), nor any other since he has personally known the management, has the question of sectarian distinctions in respect to the tenants of the estates been raised, nor does he think it ever would be. "We let the farms," says our correspondent, who of course gives his name confidentially, and states that he writes without communication with anyone, "in the way that best serves the hospital interests. So far from being actuated by sectarian motives, it may not be out of place to say that when we were at this farm, 'Cherry Hinton,' visiting various properties, we received from another place an application from the Wesleyans for a grant of land for building chapels and schools. The same was recommended by us on our return and confirmed by the court."

Our readers will be glad to read this satisfactory assurance. How it may be with individuals we know not, but we fully believe that the Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital, in their corporate capacity, would never sanction such acts of intolerance as our correspondent condemns, and still more entirely that our correspondent would never be a party to them. The fact that most of these great corporate bodies are managed exclusively by Churchmen—though this is, we are glad to find, an exception to the rule—should make their governors all the more anxious to adhere faithfully to the unsectarian principle in the management, both in respect to internal arrangement and to the real property they may hold in trust.

#### THE CONFESSIONAL QUESTION.

A public meeting convened by the Church Association was held on Friday evening in Exeter Hall, to protest against auricular confession in the Church of England. Mr. T. R. Andrews, chairman of the council of the association, presided, and amongst those on the platform were Sir T. Chambers, Q.C., M.P., Mr. E. Greene, M.P., Mr. M. Holt, M.P., Archdeacon Hunter, Mr. C. N. Newdegate, M.P., Mr. H. B. Strangways (late Premier of South Australia), and Mr. J. Bateman, F.R.S. The large hall was crowded in every part, and early in the evening it became apparent that the proceedings would not terminate without expressions of feeling on both sides of the question. After a hymn and

prayer, the chairman said that about twenty years ago an anti-confessional meeting was held in London, when a very strong feeling was excited, and the daily press was almost unanimous in condemning that which called forth the indignation of those opposed to the practice. More recently a meeting on the same subject was held in that hall, under the presidency of Lord Shaftesbury, and he (the chairman) was quite persuaded that those meetings exercised the best influence in moulding and controlling public opinion. If the meetings referred to had less of practical effect than could have been wished, it arose from a defect which he and his colleagues hoped that night to supply; for they met, not only to protest against confession, but to take such steps as, he trusted, would give a tangible and enduring effect to that protest. They wanted to preserve the true Scriptural principles of their Church as restored to her at the Restoration, and they demanded, and they would not rest, until she was purged from the Romanising conspirators—(uproar)—who, whilst eating her bread, were betraying the principles which they had sworn to maintain and defend. The chairman, having described the means whereby it was proposed to eradicate the evil complained of, concluded by making some strictures on the conduct of the bishops. Sir T. Chambers, who spoke next, said that in 1858 one clergyman in the metropolis was found to be teaching and practising auricular confession. He was convicted and turned out of the diocese. (Uproar.) Fifteen years later 483 clergymen of the Church of England subscribed a memorial praying Convocation to introduce a system of auricular confession, and in the present year 700 clergymen were found banded together with a view to the promotion of this and other objects. (Uproar, ending in a free fight at the end of the hall.) Resuming his address, Sir T. Chambers proceeded to denounce in vigorous terms, and amidst constant interruptions, auricular confession as a spiritual torture not less cruel than the thumb-screw, the rack, or the boot. Mr. Greene, speaking as a member of Parliament, said it was in their hands to return such men to Parliament, be their politics what they might, who would support the Protestant principles of the Church of England. Had the bishops spoken out with firmness, they never would have come to the present pass. Mr. Newdegate, who spoke at some length, also insisted upon the necessity of returning such members as might be pledged to a reform of the ecclesiastical courts, so that if Ritualists would not yield to the authority of the bishops, a new law might be framed. Resolutions declaring that an address protesting against auricular confession be presented to the Queen, that the bishops be urgently called upon to use their authority for the effectual discouragement of the practice, if necessary, by an appeal to the Legislature, and that the chairman be requested to forward the resolutions to the archbishops and bishops, were adopted in each case by an overwhelming majority. Another resolution, inviting all loyal Churchmen, both in this country and its colonies, to come forward and strengthen the hands of the Church Association, was likewise adopted, and the meeting, which grew much calmer towards the close, broke up at a late hour. A meeting of those unable to gain admission to the large hall was held in the room downstairs.

At the annual conference of the Surrey Clerical and Lay Association, held on Thursday at Dorking, under the presidency of Viscount Midleton, several speakers referred to the Church Congress, to be held at Croydon in October. The Rev. Canon Garbett, of Surbiton, who is a member of the Subjects Committee, said the programme of subjects would be issued in a few days, and on it would be found the names of four members of the Society of the Holy Cross. Those gentlemen were invited, and had accepted the invitation, before it was known that they were members of the society, and nothing could now remove their names but their own sense of honour. At a recent meeting of the committee the Archbishop of Canterbury said he did not think their names would have appeared in the manifesto if their connection with the society had been known sooner, and if they had so appeared with that knowledge he should have vetoed them. In the speeches at the luncheon the Evangelical clergy and laity were requested to attend the congress in large numbers to support the archbishop.

The Bishop of Salisbury, on being appealed to by the Rev. Dr. Harding, to express disapproval and reprobation of the doctrines and practices contained and inculcated in "The Priest in Absolution," has sent a reply, in which after having stated that he cordially concurred in the resolutions passed in Convocation, in regard to the book, his lordship says:—"I also highly disapprove of the book which has been put into our hands, containing the statutes of the Society of the Holy Cross, not only as using terms and expressions unknown to the Church of England, and unnecessary except as showing a strong leaning to that of Rome, but still more as recognising the practices (such as masses for the dead) which are distinctly Romish, and neither Protestant nor Anglican. But while I do not hesitate to express my clear and strong opinion upon those mischievous books, and to declare that the system of habitual confession and absolution represented as necessary for the higher spiritual life is, on the contrary, enfeebling to the penitent and derogatory to the inalienable prerogative of Him who alone can see the heart and really forgive sin, I must not be understood to condemn or undervalue the teaching of the Church of England on

the other side—which by the solemn commission given on the ordination of priests and the specimens of the use of that commission given in the offices of the Communion and Visitation of the Sick, teaches that the power of absolution (of course after confession) is a real one, and capable (under the circumstances to which the use of it ought to be confined) of ministering to the comfort and restoration of a sick soul, too feeble to lift itself up without this aid, to trust in God, the only pardoner of sin, for Jesus Christ's sake our Lord."

#### THE RIDSDALE JUDGMENT AND THE RITUALISTS.

The following declaration was published in Thursday's papers:—

1. Having considered the judgment delivered by the Judicial Committee in the case of Ridsdale v. Clifton, although we are unable to concur in the whole of the reasoning which it contains, yet we find in it some grounds of satisfaction in so far as it (a) allows the eastward position of the celebrant, (b) confirms the principle of a distinctive Eucharistic dress, (c) recognises the full right of the Church of England to the legitimate use of religious art in her churches.

2. Seeing that successive judgments have left members of the Church of England free to hold and teach her entire doctrine, we advisedly recommend submission to the discretion of the ordinary in regard to the points of ritual touched by the late judgment, and we regard such submission as best calculated to promote the entire constitutional freedom of the Church.

3. We believe that the ultimate solution of our present difficulties will be found in the exercise by the Church of her legitimate right to deal with ceremonial, through convocation with consent of Parliament.

The signatures to the declaration are:—Bishop Chapman, Bishop Hobhouse, Bishop Macdougall (Adm.), Dean of York, Dean of Manchester; Archdeacons—Lord A. Compton, Sir G. Prevost, Bathurst, Pott, Pury-Cust; Warden of St. Augustine's College, Warden of Keble College; Proctors to Convocation—W. J. Butler (Hon. Can. R.D.), C. H. Campion (Preb.), E. J. Edwards (Preb.), H. R. Hayward, H. A. Jeffreys (Hon. Can. R.D.), J. Wayland Joyce (Preb.), C. Lloyd (Hon. Can.), Sir F. Ouseley, J. Puckle (Preb.), G. Rawlinson (Canon), H. Temple, T. Yard (Hon. Can.), C. W. Bagot (Chancellor of Bath and Wells); Canons, Prebendaries, and Hon. Canons—A. R. Ashwell, Hyde W. Beadon, R.D., A. Blomfield, A. H. Bridges, R.D.; W. R. Clark, R.D., J. Erskine Clarke, E. Coleridge (Fellow of Eton), Hon. J. Grey, R. B. Kinsman, E. C. Lowe, D.D., H. M. Luckock, D. Olivier, E. A. Osmoney, C. B. Pearson, F. H. A. Scrivener, LL.D., R. Seymour, R.D., W. U. R. Stephens, G. Williams, R. F. Wilson, Professor Stubbs, D.D.; F. C. Alderson, M. Austie, E. J. Beck, R.D., Brymer Belcher, A. Morden Bennett, J. S. Brewer, E. Cadogan, R.D., R. Champenowne, F. W. Collison, J. H. Cooper, C. Faithful, R.D., J. W. Festings, W. Jebb Few, Osborne Gordon, R. H. Gordon, R.D., J. Gott, D.D., R.D., S. S. Greathead, H. Harrison, H. Hayman, D.D., G. H. Herbert, T. E. Heygate, R.D., G. H. Hodson, W. Hook, G. Huntington, H. M. Ingram, H. T. Kingdon, H. Meynell, C. A. St. John Mildmay, J. E. Millard, D.D., R.D., Earl of Mulgrave, W. Foxley Norris, F. E. Paget, R.D., G. Horsley Palmer, C. R. Pearson, Hon. W. Ponsonby, G. F. Prescott, F. J. Richards, H. G. Rogers, J. J. Saint, R.D., W. E. Soudamore, Morton Shaw, R.D., J. H. Thomas, B. Webb, G. Cosby White, G. H. Wilkinson, A. Wilson, F. J. Wood, C. Wordsworth, Marquis of Bath, Earl Nelson, Lord Clinton, Lord H. Scott, M.P., Right Hon. Sir W. Heathcote, Right Hon. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., Sir C. Anderson, Sir E. Hulse, Sir W. C. James, Messrs. H. Barnard, G. F. Bodley, W. Butterfield, R. H. Carpenter, T. Cocks, W. C. Cocks, W. C. D. Eddale, R. Few, E. Freshfield, A. Gibbs, H. H. Gibbs (late Governor of Bank), Beresford-Hope, M.P., Colonel Haygarth, W. F. Kemp, R. Loder (H. S. of Sussex), H. Longley, A. Locke, M.D., Colonel Makins, M.P., F. J. Nicholl, Lieutenant-Colonel Neville, E. Howley Palmer (Governor of Bank), Melville Portal, T. Gambier Parry, J. Ridgway, E. P. Shirley, H. D. Skrim, G. A. Spottiswoode, R. E. Egerton Warburton, and W. White.

Lord Devon, writing from Powderham Castle, Exeter, forwards to the papers a copy of a petition which has recently been presented to the Queen. His lordship says that the 41,200 names which have been appended to the petition have been collected within less than three weeks' time. He adds:—"I cannot but believe that all those who, like myself, are anxious to maintain the existing relations between Church and State, must deem that the feelings, which are already much excited on the subjects to which the petition alludes, should not, if it be possible to avoid it, be further embittered by any fresh prosecutions." The following is the petition:—

Showeth that we, the undersigned clergy and laity, who yield to none of your Majesty's subjects in loyalty and obedience to your Majesty's throne and person, humbly approach your Majesty under a sense of the very grievous wrong that has been done to the Church of England by recent decisions of your Majesty's Privy Council in ecclesiastical causes. Your petitioners humbly submit to your Majesty that the rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer, as settled by the Synods of Canterbury and York in 1662, and ratified by Parliament, when they refer to the second year of Edward VI. cannot, as is alleged by your Majesty's Privy Council, mean the ninth year of Elizabeth. Your petitioners further submit:—That such an interpretation amounts to an alteration of the written law of the

Church by the sole authority of the Judicial Committee. Your petitioners represent that they cannot in conscience accept such an arbitrary reversal of the plain directions of the Prayer-book any more than they can recognise *in foro conscientia* the authority in spiritual matters of the court from which the decisions proceed. They, therefore, humbly pray your Majesty to take such steps as may protect congregations from being disturbed by any attempt to enforce these decisions, and for the future to provide that all such questions, according to the constitutional rights of the Church of England, may be settled apart from all secular intervention by the Convocations of the Church.

The above was signed by the Earl Nelson, Earl of Devon, Earl of Limerick, the Rev. Dr. Pusey, the Rev. Dr. Liddon, the Rev. Canon Carter, the Rev. Berdmores Compton, the Rev. T. W. Perry, the Hon. Charles L. Wood, Lords Eliot, Kilcourse, Strathmore, Lanerton, the Marquis of Bath, Bishop Jenner, Sir T. Dick Lauder, General Mitchell, General Gordon, Sir John Conroy, and about 41,200 others.

The *Daily Express* says:—"At least five bishops are already known to intend to vote for dropping the addition 'Protestant Episcopal' from the title of our sister Church."

The Cheltenham magistrates on Friday committed for trial a clergyman named Adams, who is described as "connected with one of the High churches in the town," on the charge of criminal conduct to three little girls, aged respectively three, four, and eight years of age, on the 13th inst.

THE PUBLIC WORSHIP REGULATION ACT.—In the House of Lords to-morrow, Earl Nelson will "present a petition very numerous signed by the clergy and laity of the Church of England, praying for the repeal of the Public Worship Regulation Act," and will also draw attention to the practical working of this Act.

MR. DALE officiated at St. Vedast's, Foster-lane, on Sunday, for the first time since his inhibition. There was no celebration of communion, and consequently there were no Ritual observances. In the course of his sermon Mr. Dale said, with regard to the charges against him, that he was not ashamed of what he had done. He gloried in it, and had been glad to suffer for Christ's sake.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN EGYPT.—An appeal to the Council of the Evangelical Alliance having been made some months back by the Protestant missionaries in Upper Egypt, such representations were made through the English Foreign Office as have resulted in permission being given by the Khedive's Government to the Protestants of Motieh and Koos to build churches on convenient sites in both of these places.

A CHURCH PROCESSION IN THE STREETS.—A correspondent writes from Preston to the *Record*:—"On Thursday, July 12, at the induction of the new vicar, the bishop and nearly fifty clergymen walked through the public streets from the Guildhall to the church, clad, by request, in surplice, hood, and stole. Such a thing was never done in the good old Protestant town before, and many spectators stood aghast. We are glad to know, however, that seven were bold enough to protest by appearing in their usual dress."

THE PRESTBURY RITUALIST CASE, which was commenced before the passing of the Public Worship Regulation Act, and has been protracted by various evasions for four years, came before Lord Penzance for judgment on Tuesday. Since the beginning of the suit the defendant had admitted the illegality of most of the acts alleged against him, and the only charges left for decision related to a crucifix and to the sacrificial vestments. His lordship held that the latter was proved and the former not proved, and a motion against wearing illegal millinery was ordered to issue. The vicar, however, thinks he has found a flaw in the judgment of the Privy Council in the Ridsdale case, and has given notice of appeal to the Judicial Committee—the tribunal which the Ritualists declare to be ungodly, and whose judgments they treat with contempt.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH IN PRUSSIA.—The preliminary symptoms of a schism in the Evangelical Church of Prussia are multiplying with ominous rapidity. On all sides there are secessions and desertions. In parishes where the "Liberals" are the stronger party, the High Church members are withdrawing; in the opposite case the opposite movement takes place. The next step will be for the seceding members to join churches respectively where their own friends are in power, thus consolidating strength in both directions; or to found and endow new congregations, thus spreading their source of influence. Only the latter requires the consent and in a measure the intervention and support of the civil power. But the civil power would thus be again brought face-to-face with the question—which is the true Evangelical Church, and which deserves assistance under the law? In other words, the conflict is merely suspended, not finished.

SECESSIONS TO ROME.—We (*Whitehall Review*) learn on good authority that the Rev. Douglas Hope, M.A., Oxon (the son of Mr. G. W. Hope, of Lough Ness, sometime M.P. for Windsor, of the family of the Earl of Hopetown), and the Rev. James Baker White, M.A., Oxon (both curates of the Rev. Dr. Elsdale, Vicar of St. John's the Divine, Kennington), have left London to consult the Very Rev. Dr. Newman, with a view to being at once received into the Roman Catholic Church at the Birmingham Oratory. The first-named clergyman is a cousin of the late James R. Hope-Scott, Esq., of Abbotsford, who was allied to the family of the Duke of Nor-

folk. The clergy in question were each very popular at Kennington. According to the same paper, twenty-two persons, worshipping at Mr. Ridsdale's church at Folkestone, have gone over to the Roman Catholic Church. From St. Leonards, Wantage, Clewer, St. Mary Magdalen's (Paddington), and St. Alban's, Holborn, Rome has likewise received, or is about to receive, several converts.

THE VATICAN AND ITS POLICY.—The *Daily News* correspondent, telegraphing from Rome on Tuesday, says it is believed there that the Vatican has completed its plan of a Catholic crusade by establishing within itself a General Commission, to which, as a centre, the whole Catholic world is made, by means of the Episcopate, to converge. Its aim is the unvarying one of combating free institutions in general, and the Italian unity in particular; of putting down everything, in short, which is opposed to the Syllabus and the Temporal Power. Its ramifications and its resources are infinite. The Vatican cherishes the idea of enlisting the diplomatic action of Austria, France, and Spain on its side, and does not despair of bringing England to make common cause with the other Powers. In a telegram dated Friday the same correspondent reports:—"The Ultramontane party of action continues indefatigable, not only in France and Belgium, but in Italy, in order to find military support in case the war become general. There has been held at the Vatican a conference, at which General Kanzler, Monsignor Vanutelli, and a Jesuit father were present. It was resolved that General Kanzler, ostensibly from motives of health, should undertake a mission to France and Belgium."

DISSENTING SERVICES IN CHURCHYARDS.—In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Seely asked the Attorney-General whether his attention had been called to a letter written by the Bishop of Lincoln to the Vicar of Sutton-in-Ashfield, from which it appears that the vicar had announced his "intention of allowing the churchyard of that parish to be used for other services than those of the Church of England"; and in which letter the bishop warns the vicar that by acting upon this intention he will render himself liable to legal proceedings; and whether, in his opinion, the incumbent of a parish who permits the burial of Nonconformists by Nonconformist ministers, with "other services than those of the Church of England," does so render himself liable to legal proceedings. The Attorney-General: My attention has been drawn to the letter alluded to in the question of the hon. member for Lincoln. In my opinion, the incumbent of a parish who permits the burial of Nonconformists by Nonconformist ministers with other services than those of the Church of England renders himself liable to be proceeded against under an Act which was recently passed by Parliament; the provisions of which will doubtless be in the recollection of the hon. member—I mean the Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.)

#### Religious and Denominational News.

##### THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The preparatory committees are now being held in Bristol, and the sittings of the full Conference will acquire unusual interest from the discussion of the question of lay representation. It is expected that Dr. Rigg will be elected president for the ensuing year. The Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove Schools Committee of the Conference now assembled at Bristol met on Friday. The schools are for the education of Wesleyan ministers' sons, and there are two other schools for the education of ministers' daughters. The boys' schools have been very successful in scholarships. The Rev. H. W. Holland moved a resolution expressive of satisfaction with the reports of the examiners, the reports of the committees, and with the general results of the working of the new system. He hoped the time would come when the headmaster would not always have to go to Woodhouse Grove, but that the junior and senior boys would be educated together, and that the laymen's sons might be educated with them. The resolution was carried. Mr. Pocock referred to the schools for girls, and hoped they might come under some permanent arrangement. Mr. Bunting suggested that they would have to review the whole question. Dr. Punshon spoke of the debt of the schools fund, and urged that the time had come when the difficulty must be grappled with. The Rev. Mr. Olver proposed a resolution to the effect that the committee respectfully suggest to the Conference the appointment of a mixed committee to meet during the year, and consider the whole question, financial and otherwise, of Wesleyan education other than primary education. The resolution was agreed to with an additional clause, to the effect that the consideration should be with a view to the solution of the difficulties of the schools fund. The Rev. G. O. Bate read an abstract of the proceedings of the education committee during year. The income of the fund for the year amounted to 7,966l. 1s. 9d. The debt on the fund is 13,246l. The following is the statistical summary:—Sunday-schools in Great Britain, 5,990; teachers, 113,503; scholars, 725,312, being an increase of 25,102 on the previous year. Day-schools, 884, with 173,379 scholars on the registers; decrease on the year, 390; average attendance, 14,458, an increase of about 2 per cent. Evening scholars, 4,578; de-

crease, 703. A conversation ensued about the comparative merits of denominational and board schools, as to which class was most successful in passing the examinations. It was urged by Dr. Rigg that the Blue Book gave them no means of ascertaining the exact state of the case, because it did not mention these Methodist denominational schools apart. He believed that the educational success of their own schools was greater than that of the board schools. The grants for extra subjects made it more difficult for poor schools to get grants. The Rev. Charles H. Helly read an abstract of the proceedings of the Sunday School Union Sub-Committee, from which it appeared that 2,289 Sunday-schools had joined the Union. A conversation ensued upon the report, more particularly as to the need of an outfit and capital fund of 10,000*l.* and it was shown that it was needful to meet the connectional working expenses and to provide sufficient capital for their book trade. Hitherto the committee had only succeeded in raising 3,000*l.* towards the 10,000*l.* The Rev. H. W. Holland moved a resolution recognising the success of the Connectional Sunday Union, and urging the necessity of securing an adequate sum for the outfit and capital fund. He contended that the altered circumstances of the country in regard to national education rendered it imperative for them to improve their Sunday-schools as much as possible. The Sunday School Union would be one means of doing this, as it would gather the intelligence and sympathy of the children and greatly aid their schools by the circulation of literature. The resolution was seconded by Mr. James Vanner and carried unanimously. The following resolution was moved by the Rev. F. Greaves:—"That this committee learn with gratification that during the year the number of Wesleyan schools under local committees has been maintained, that the number of scholars in attendance at them has been increased, and that the general condition of our day-schools is reported in the district meetings as satisfactory." The resolution was carried.

On Saturday morning the Theological Institutions Committee of the Wesleyan Conference sat at Bristol. It was reported that there was a great scarcity of candidates offering for the ministry, which necessitated the premature removal of students from the theological institutions to the circuits. Several speakers insisted very strongly on the necessity for a more complete training of ministers, and deprecated the removal of students before they had finished their training. The meeting of the Sabbath Committee was subsequently held.

#### UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.

While the Wesleyans are conducting the business of their Conference at Bristol, another body of Methodists are holding their annual assembly at Louth. The Connexional Committee held its sittings in Eastgate Chapel, the president in the chair, and after the routine business received the reports of the Cuthbertson Memorial, which showed that 357*l.* had been received after paying the cost of the tablet. The Rev. Thomas Hacking, Mr. T. Myers, and F. Kirsop, bore testimony to the excellence of the papers sent in by the candidates for examination. The report of the probationers' examinations were ordered to be printed. A large number of circuits apply to the Assembly to be divided, but as this would lead to concentration of force, and weaken the Connexional principle, it was refused in some cases. The Assembly sanctioned the division of Halifax and New Mills, and Hopwood is to be made into a mission station. Missions will be formed at Skegness and Mablethorpe. After due consideration, the committee would not sanction the appointment of a missionary to Swindon. Several appointments were then made to the first draft of stations. The committee also recommended the division of Birmingham circuit, and the erection of a school chapel at Walsall. There is great division of opinion respecting the election of president, many being in favour of a layman, so that the office may not be held exclusively by ministers, as this and other appointments hitherto have been. On Sunday the Revs. A. Halliday and J. Adcock preached the special sermons in Eastgate Chapel, and the children's service in the afternoon was of the most interesting character. The public assembly commences this day (Wednesday), in the Town Hall; Mr. William Butler will preside, and the addresses will be delivered by the Revs. R. Chew, J. Garaid, J. Myers, J. S. Withington, W. Reed, and W. Griffiths. The Lord's Supper celebration takes place on the following evening.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey are to begin a month's services in Baltimore on September 1.

It is announced that the American missionaries whose stations are in Asiatic Turkey have determined to remain, although they will remove their families to Trebizond for safety.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION of the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States and British Provinces has met in Louisville, about 300 delegates being in attendance. The most important item of business was the report of the executive committee. It gave a detailed statement of the work of the committee for the past year, and of the general association work. In 1864 there were but sixty-five associations, which were isolated organisations. Now there are over 1,000 organisations bound together under international, State, and provincial committees, with over 100,000 members. The work then

was indefinite; now it is largely in the interests of young men. Then moral men were admitted to active membership, and the work was largely benevolent and superficial; now professing Christian young men control the societies, and the work looks to the conversion of young men. Then there was not an association building; now there are forty-eight, valued at 400,000*l.*, and, with other property owned by the association, amount to almost 750,000*l.* The expenditure for the year, including the 3,200*l.* State and association expenses, amount to almost 100,000*l.* About 8,500 men were provided with employment. The average weekly attendance on the association Bible-classes is 8,138.

#### Correspondence.

SIR JOHN BENNETT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In the ancient Corporation of London just now there is unwonted excitement, and in some quarters a course of conduct is being advocated, which, if persisted in, will cover that body with ridicule, and will intensify the cry for corporation reform in a way which will make the ears of Gog and Magog tingle with unwonted fear. In their time the aldermen of the City of London have done many foolish things, but it is to be questioned whether any of them in the darkest periods of civic misrule ever attempted a greater act of folly than some of them it is manifest are suicidally bent on committing now. The reason is, Sir John Bennett has been elected Alderman of the Ward of Cheap. Hence this flutter among the dovescotes—"Hinc ille lachrima." Most outsiders would think the aldermen would have welcomed Sir John in their midst. As a man of business he has built up a great concern, known all the world over. As a public man he has been distinguished not merely for the liberality of his opinions, but for the manly way with which he has upheld them. As a citizen he served the office of Sheriff with great credit and renown; and as a champion of popular and unsectarian education he headed the poll for the City at the last election. When I add that he speaks grammatically, and does not exasperate his h's, as too many of the aldermen do, one would have thought that if Sir John did not object to associating with the aldermen, they, at any rate, could have no objection to the honour of his company. On the contrary, they are understood to be discussing the delicate question whether Sir John is a fit and proper person to be one of them. If the gods in Olympus laugh at the follies of mankind, how they must have roared when Mercury brought the news. Still more must they have laughed when they were told the leader of the opposition was an alderman who had been unseated at a Parliamentary election for bribery and corruption, and that one of his supporters is a gentleman who can never open his mouth either in Parliament or out without a hearty laugh being raised at his expense.

As to the manner of Sir John's election, that has been tried before, and settled by the Recorder. It is a question whether an alderman was ever elected in a more legal manner. Mr. Waddell wisely avoided a scrutiny, which perhaps might have done him more damage than he desired. If report be true, few aldermen have come into court with cleaner hands than Sir John. It is said that in one ward the bribery is notorious, and the alderman is expected to pay at least ten pounds a vote. As to character, I think I could name more than one alderman by the side of whom Sir John Bennett would almost shine as a saint. A little while ago it fell to the lot of the writer to be present where a Lord Mayor and some of the aldermen had to take part in a public ceremony. A lot of charity children were present also, and it was amusing to see what fun they made of the City magistrates. "Ere's your 'ealth," said one—"Give us your hand," said another. I felt ashamed. In the presence of charity girls—I actually blushed for the Court of Aldermen. I can almost fancy that their objection to Sir John is that he is free of these educational defects, and that he can make a cleverer after-dinner speech than all the rest of them put together.

But, Sir, there is a wider aspect of the question. As the *Daily News* said,—When a gentleman has served the office of sheriff—when at a banquet given in his honour an ex-Cabinet Minister presides, and Mr. S. Morley, M.P., is one of the speakers—when he has been knighted by the Queen, it is evident if he is not a fit and proper person to be an alderman, no one is. The real question is—Are the Court of Aldermen justified in raising such a question at all? It is said they have the right to do so because they did so once. I can scarcely believe that they have the right. I can scarcely believe that, in this period of the world's history,

the citizens of London will allow the Court of Aldermen, or any other court, to dictate to them as to whom they shall honour. If they have that right it is perilous to use it; first, because people who live in glass houses should not throw stones; and secondly, because in this evil and unbelieving age it is undesirable on the part of the Corporation to expose their proceedings to the world, and thus to create that familiarity which breeds contempt. The less the Court of Aldermen call public attention to themselves, the better. They should wash their dirty linen at home. The charge against the corporation now is that it is placed upon too narrow a basis, that the franchise is too limited, that it is a shame a handful of voters may decide the election of an alderman, and that that alderman in time may be Lord Mayor and have to uphold the dignity and wield the influence, and be the representative at home and abroad, of the oldest and wealthiest corporation in the world. There are four millions of Londoners who say such a state of things ought not to exist. If the aldermen by the rejection of Sir John claim virtually the right to elect themselves, they will place in the hands of the enemy a weapon which it will not be slow to use.

A LONDONER.

#### THE LICENSING QUESTION AT LUTON.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Having previously at some length dealt upon the general evidence taken before the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the temperance and licensing questions, permit me now to draw attention to the experiments under the present laws which are detailed in evidence given before the committee, chiefly relating up to the present to Bristol and Luton. In regard to Bristol the matter may be soon described. A voluntary association was formed last year, prior to the Brewster Sessions, called the Bristol Vigilance Committee, the solicitor to which gives evidence. His objects are to "assist the police in conducting cases against licensed persons." It was believed that many publicans had offended against the Licensing Acts, and no notice was taken of their procedure; hence the attention of the solicitor was directed to seeing that the Acts were carried out, and 103 notices of objection to renewals of licences were served before the Brewster Sessions. In twenty-two cases licences were refused, forty-seven or forty-eight were adjourned to allow of the closing of surreptitious doors and windows and the reerection of walls. The effect, alike on the police, on the public, and on the liquor-sellers, is described as most beneficial. One of the justices for Bristol states that previously in police prosecutions of licensed persons, the defendant would have able legal advice, but the police would be undefended; whereas, under the Vigilance system, both were equal in that respect; and the results had been that the magistrates had been helped, and the number of convictions of offenders had been increased. Unquestionably the example of Bristol in this respect is worthy of imitation, and its attempt to draw attention to the powers given under the present laws might be commended to the attention of other places.

Turning now to Luton, the chairman of the petty sessions for the district is the source of our evidence. Luton is a town of 22,000 population, and its population is an increasing one, dependant largely upon the straw and plait trades, though there are some implement manufactories. As much of the work is done by the women, and the men have some idle time on their hands, the population is "rather a difficult" one to deal with. In the borough, in 1871, there were 188 licensed houses—39 licences having been taken away in the two previous years. These abstracted licences were chiefly taken away under the Prevention of Crimes Act, the course taken being, when a house is becoming troublesome is to have it watched, and when there is sufficient proof the Act named has been infringed by the allowance of the assemblage of persons named therein, the police take proceedings, and the licence is taken away. Wherever crime is promoted or encouraged in a house, the police have orders to proceed vigilantly against it; and this had the effect not only of reducing the number, but of making the other publicans "extremely careful in the way they have conducted their houses." One result of this is seen in the diminution of crime; in 1869, there were 257 committals for terms of imprisonment, in 1871, the number had fallen to seventy-three; in 1874 it was sixty-six; in 1875, it was sixty; and slightly less again last year. Another result is a diminution of

poaching, for "the poachers have almost always a public house as a house of call, and if you break up that house, then their rendezvous is gone." This reform has been effected without any increase in the police force, and naturally, for "the police have less labour in looking after the houses than they had," and moreover, it was not only that the number of public-houses was reduced (though that in itself was much in a place where the proportion of public-houses to the population is so great as at Luton), but it was, in addition, that those houses thus closed were amongst the worst conducted. The present number of public-houses in Luton is 1 to 188, and this, though still excessive, is less than it was actually and proportionately to a growing population; and the reduction is accompanied with the additional advantage that the "proprietors of the (remaining) houses are very much afraid of being proceeded against, and are therefore very careful in their conduct; also that the licence has become more valuable," therefore the holder is more careful to preserve his licence. A further advantage, which counterbalances the increased monopoly of the publicans, is that in an excessive competition, some landlords will "lay themselves out for custom in any way," will "encourage drunkenness," and "offer incentives to drunkenness" in various modes in "order to keep himself afloat." It may be added that in Luton there are summonses for "simple drunkenness," contrary to the common rule, and that the apprehensions for drunkenness are apparently increasing irregularly, but this increase is ascribed to the more stringent application of the laws. There is, however, very little drunkenness apparent amongst women in Luton, a fact which is attributed to their being of a higher class than usual, and to their being better employed. The examples, therefore, of Bristol and Luton point in one direction; and indicate the need there is for those desirous of promoting temperance to watch the application of the present laws, and, without ceasing their efforts to obtain other powers, to give attention to the exercise by the proper authorities of the powers now possessed for the diminution of the facilities for drunkenness, and for the lessening of some of its accompanying evils.

I am, &c.,  
J. W. S.

July 20, 1877.

#### SKETCHES FROM THE GALLERY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY NIGHT.

Saturday sittings have set in, commencing with much violence on Saturday last. It goes without saying that the Irish members were the agents in this disturbance of Parliamentary procedure. It would be fair to say that only four, or at most six, of the Irish members were at the bottom of the business, and their successful efforts in obstructing business was made the occasion of a strong expression of opinion on the part of the more respectable and important members of the party which is hampered by their association.

It was Mr. Biggar that began it. On Friday the Irish Judicature Bill had been taken at the morning sitting, and in spite of constant and not always intelligent objection on the part of the notorious Trio, such measure of progress was made that at twenty minutes to seven the whole of the clauses had been got through. There yet remained ten minutes before the sitting should be suspended, and there was only the schedule to dispose of. This, under ordinary circumstances, is simply a formal proceeding, and the schedule might have been passed as rapidly as the chairman of committees could read it through, and put the question. Mr. Biggar, however, amid the fertility of his objections, had found amendments to tack on to the schedule, and though they had no practical importance, and were simply put down to stop progress, he was not to be induced by the almost piteous appeals of the Irish Attorney-General to withdraw them. On the contrary, he argued the matter whether he should withdraw them till ten minutes to seven was reached, and when the sitting was necessarily suspended.

At the evening sitting, Ireland "took the floor" again. This time it was on the motion of Mr. O'Connor Power for the release of the Fenian prisoners. This is a subject which the member for Mayo has made specially his own, and he conducted his case on Friday night with considerable ability. He was moderate in his tone and eloquent in his appeal, and on the whole made a favourable impression. After him came the Major, who, being a

strict disciplinarian, is known to differ on this particular point from his friends and compatriots. The Major, however, now slowly and ponderously rose, as he said, to second the amendment, and presented himself in quite a new light to the gaze of a wondering House of Commons. It would appear that between the adjournment of the House at seven, and the resumption of the sitting at nine, the Major had been supping deep of the horrors of the position of those Fenian prisoners. Whatever he had been supping deep of, it was clear that its effect upon him had been to throw him into an almost tragically impressive mood. His voice was brought up from its profoundest depths. His gestures had a certain mournful melancholy, foreign to their usual habitude. A feeling of disappointment spread throughout the House at the prospect of the Major in this unaccustomed mood. When he rises hon. members are prepared to be amused. But here he was more melancholy, if possible, than Mr. Newdegate.

This, however, turned out to be only the prelude to the complete harmony of his speech. It was like the slow and heavy recitative that precedes the lighter and more joyous air. After mooning along in this melancholy manner for about ten minutes, the Major suddenly burst forth into a historical retrospect, in which Charles the Second's descendants in the third and fourth generation were inextricably mixed up in intended matrimonial arrangements with Oliver Cromwell; in which the right hon. gentlemen on the Treasury Bench were accused of foully murdering Richard II.; and in which a great deal of miscellaneous historical and classical information, from the time of Mithridates down to that of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, was imparted to the British House of Commons. Turning aside for a moment from these higher themes, the Major entered upon a detailed account of a domestic incident in the life of one of his constituents, whose wife had presented him with three children at a birth. There seemed a great deal of this story, but the Major was not allowed to go further into its narration than the point at which he described Sir Thomas Biddulph, replying to a communication from him (the Major), and "wanting to know further particulars." Here the Speaker interposed, and professing his utter inability to connect this untimely birth with the detention of the Fenian prisoners, the Major was, with difficulty, induced to proceed to another portion of his speech. But he left this with evident reluctance, assuring the House that it contained his strongest argument.

Mr. O'Connor Power's resolution was, on a division, rejected in spite of the Major's support, and in despite of Mr. Gladstone's halting support. Then the Jurisdiction Bill came on again for discussion, and after a long wrangle, which took up at least four times as many minutes as would suffice to dispose of the bill, the debate was adjourned, on the understanding that the House would meet at twelve o'clock on the same day, and resume the discussion. By noon, however, Mr. Biggar and Mr. Parnell, who must have slept somewhere on the premises, turned up fresh and vigorous, determined that as far as their physical powers would hold out a Saxon Government should be punished for attempting to legislate for Ireland. So they spoke incessantly for two hours, with brief interruptions and appeals from Ministers and the Opposition. The Chairman also bore a considerable share in the conversation, being repeatedly brought to his feet by breaches of the rules of the House. Mr. Biggar, in his easy conversational manner, wanted to know "how the dence people were to understand these long clauses?" A cry of horror burst forth from the House, and Mr. Biggar was severely lectured by the Chairman for this breach of Parliamentary, and, it may be said, of gentlemanly etiquette. But the hon. member regarded it only as it gave him and his two colleagues, Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Donnell, a little breathing space, and enlisted in the ranks of talkers against time the chairman of committees. Finally, after four hours of a summer afternoon had been wasted, and after Mr. Butt had denounced the proceedings as "the most miserable squabble he had ever listened to," the bill passed through committee, and Mr. Biggar, Mr. Parnell, and Mr. O'Donnell went home with the proud consciousness that they deserved well of their country.

Several matters of interest came to the front in to-night's debate. In the first place there was a Ministerial explanation of the movement of the troops, the importance of which Lord Derby in the one House, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the other, attempted to minimise, by declaring that the troops had merely been sent to the Mediterranean to fill up the complement of the garrison

at Malta. Then there was a terrible scene, in which the Irish members in general, and Mr. Parnell in particular, figured. Mr. Chaplin, who has a great gift of stirring up acrimonious feelings, succeeded in working Mr. Parnell up literally to a white heat of passion, and for some minutes that hon. member stood speechless, facing an assembly that threatened to split the roof with its hostile cheers. Mr. Chaplin went so far as to suggest that Mr. O'Donnell, who had just been insulting the House, and Mr. Biggar, whose expletive of Saturday is recorded above, did not keep their conduct within those limits of gentlemanly feeling which ordinarily actuated members of the House of Commons. This dreadful imputation Mr. Parnell resented, though not very successfully, and the incident succeeding in eliciting from the long-suffering House of Commons a remarkable exhibition of the feelings with which it regards the unusual proceedings of the obstructionists.

This incident delayed the motion of Sir Walter Bartelot, which was designed to rescind the vote of censure passed on the Premier in respect of the appointment of Mr. Pigott to the Controldership of the Stationery Department. Mr. Holms, who had brought the original motion forward, now stood to his guns, and succeeded at least in showing that Lord Beaconsfield had been in error in his effective statement that the late Mr. Pigott had voted against him, and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Premier had been singularly at variance in their explanations of the reasons for the preference shown to Mr. Pigott. The Chancellor of the Exchequer made a candid speech, taking on himself the responsibility of the incompleteness of his defence of last Monday, and the Marquis of Hartington generously advising that the resolution should be unanimously agreed to, that course was adopted, and the "incident" closed.

#### NONCONFORMIST SCHOOL, BISHOP STORTFORD.

The anniversary gathering of the friends of the Nonconformist Grammar School, Bishop Stortford, was held yesterday (Tuesday). At half-past twelve the meeting for the distribution of prizes commenced in the schoolroom, which was, as usual, decorated with flowers and evergreens. E. Grimwade, Esq., of Ipswich, chairman of the company, presided, and among others present were Mr. Colman, M.P. for Norwich, the Rev. J. C. Harrison, the Rev. W. Cuthbertson, the Rev. E. Davis, the Rev. T. W. Davids, the Rev. J. E. Darley, the Rev. F. Edwards, the Rev. R. E. Forsaith, the Rev. B. Hodgkings, the Rev. E. A. Phillips, the Rev. G. S. Barrett, &c., &c.

The meeting having been opened with singing and prayer, the head-master, Mr. R. Alliot, read the following report of the recent examination:—

To the Rev. G. F. Browne, Secretary to the Cambridge University Syndicate for the Examination of Schools. Dear Sir,—I have the honour to present, for the information of the Syndicate, the following report of the recent examination of the Nonconformists' Grammar School, Bishop Stortford.

NUMBER OF BOYS IN THE SCHOOL.—The number of boys at present in the school is 129, divided into nine classes.

STAFF.—The staff is ample, as the substance of the following report will sufficiently show.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.—The boys were examined in the following subjects:—Scripture Knowledge (II Kings and St. Luke), with Paley's, "Horæ Paulinæ" (Romans) or Whately's "Evidences" in the higher forms. Greek, Latin, German, French, Shakespeare's *As You Like It* or English Grammar, English History, Geography, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Algebra, Euclid, Trigonometry, Elementary Hydrostatics and Mechanics, the Elements of Chemistry and Botany.

SCHOOL PREMISES.—The school buildings, which have been sufficiently described in former reports, are admirably adapted for their purpose.

#### DETAILED REPORT.

SCRIPTURE, &c.—A high standard was maintained in every form down to the upper second; in this and the lower forms the leading boys worthily upheld the credit of the school.

GREEK.—This is a subject taken up by only few boys, by some in each form with very creditable results.

LATIN.—In this subject a high and very uniform standard was observed in all the upper forms; in the lower forms very good results were obtained.

GERMAN.—Mr. T. W. Levin, M.A., of St. Catharine's College, the examiner in this subject, reports as follows:—"The senior boys sent up some good papers. Anstey deserves special commendation. I think that for practical purposes the lads should be trained to translate at sight. The power of translating a paper from a limited portion previously prepared is no real test of the knowledge acquired of a language, and no use at public competitive examinations. The juniors are evidently beginners, but they seem to be taught on a right system."

FRENCH.—This subject has been very successfully taught throughout the school. Very good marks were obtained by the highest in every form, and it is only in the last three forms that a falling off from the first to the last in the form become noticeable.

SHAKESPEARE AND ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—Similar remarks apply to this subject.

**ENGLISH HISTORY.**—This subject also has been well and carefully taught with very good results from the Sixth Form down to Lower II., in which two did very well, but most of the rest wasted much time in lengthy answers, containing much unnecessary matter, to one or two questions, thus leaving themselves no time to give proper answers to the greater part of the questions.

**GEOGRAPHY.**—In geography good results were obtained, but there was not the marked success noticed in the above-named subjects.

**ARITHMETIC.**—Very good work was shown up in every form. The upper forms proved to be more equal throughout than the last three, but the falling off may be attributed to defect of previous training or to want of capacity for mathematics rather than to any defect in teaching powers.

**BOOK-KEEPING.**—The papers of the upper division were very good; the knowledge of principles shown was accurate and the work almost in all cases was very neatly done. The two highest deserve special commendation. The second division seems to have been well trained in the principles of the subject but mere care is required in the manual part of the work.

**ALGEBRA.**—Some very good papers were sent up in each of the forms which presented this subject for examination, but there was a gradual decline in the standard attained in the several forms.

**EUCCLID.**—Similar remarks apply to this subject.

**TRIGONOMETRY.**—The results in this subject, recently taken up, are of an encouraging character.

**ELEMENTARY HYDROSTATICS AND MECHANICS.**—On this, also, I believe, a new subject, sufficient time has not yet been spent to enable much progress to be made.

**CHEMISTRY.**—Very little time has been given to this science; but some of the answers were very clearly expressed, and showed that a satisfactory foundation for further study had been laid.

**BOTANY.**—The instruction in this subject has been entirely oral, and on this account, in setting a paper in the absence of a syllabus of the lectures, "I shot an arrow into the air." However, the clearly expressed answers to some of the questions showed that I had not altogether missed the chief points of the instruction, and that these had not been unappreciated.

In conclusion I would express an opinion that both the masters and the boys deserve much credit for the very excellent results which have been obtained from the examination of the work of the school.

My best thanks are due to the masters for constant aid towards facilitating the progress of the examination.

J. H. TAYLOR, M.A., Trin. Coll.

Cambridge, July 21, 1877.

The CHAIRMAN, in the name of the directors, gave the visitors a hearty welcome. These annual gatherings, he said, were times of great refreshing, especially to the boys, who were anticipating another refresher at home—(laughter)—and also to the masters and friends. The directors were always desirous that the parents and visitors should see the school, because they were rather proud of it, as also of the masters, matrons, and everybody in connection with it. (Applause.) He was always glad to see the parents. It must be a great satisfaction to them to come and see where their boys lived and how they lived, where they learnt and how they learnt. (Hear, hear.) The master, in his report, had given a very satisfactory account of the last term as regards health, conduct, and work. It was no small cause of thankfulness to God that the health of the school had been so well preserved. The conduct was a matter which affected the boys, and the master said in effect that they had all done well and behaved well. It was in his opinion better to get a good name in that direction than it was to be clever. (Hear, hear.) He was always pleased to hear the moral tone of a school and the conduct of the boys well spoken of by the master. (Applause.) In regard to school duties the masters had done their work and had kept the boys up to theirs. (Hear, hear.) The three particulars he had referred to formed a very short text and a very short sermon, and he congratulated the master who was able to give such a report to the directors. (Applause.) They would all rejoice that the school was still successful, he had every reason to believe that it would continue to be so, and he asked the parents to send as many boys as they had for disposal—(laughter)—to the school to be educated. (Applause.)

Mr. COLMAN, M.P. for Norwich, congratulated the scholars on their appearance and the report that had been read. One thing they might fairly be proud of was their chairman and committee. (Applause.) The chairman had stuck to his colours all through a long life, and he hoped that he would have many years yet before him. (Applause.) He felt confident that, but for the chairman's zealous care, supported as he was by the directors and committee, the school would not have attained to its present position. (Applause.) The hon. gentleman then proceeded to distribute the following prizes:—

6TH FORM.—1. R. H. Brightman, "Prince of Wales's Tour in India" (presented by Mr. Charles Lees, of Barnet). 2. C. P. Bartholomew, "Hood's Poems," by Birket Foster.

5TH FORM.—1. C. D. Whittaker, "Life on the Upper Thames," Robertson. 2. Arthur Newsam, "Shorter English Poems," H. Morley.

4TH FORM.—1. W. B. Hayward, "The Leopold Shakespeare." 2. W. C. Sage, "The Geology of England and Wales," Woodward.

3RD FORM.—1. A. T. Haddon, "Foster's Essays." 2. C. Bottle, "Life of a Scotch Naturalist," Smiles.

LOWER 3RD FORM.—1. W. H. Scott, "Biographical Sketches," H. Martineau. 2. J. W. Ewing, "A Century of Discovery," T. Vögel.

2ND FORM.—1. Charles Copeman, "Pope's Poetical Works." 2. E. E. Potter, "The Swan and her Crew," Davies.

LOWER 2ND FORM.—1. Russell H. Wood, "Life in the Southern Isles," and James M. Gill, "Cecil's

Remains," equal. *Proxime accessit*—E. C. Duchesne, "Harold."

REMOVE FORM.—1. Arthur Davy, "A Year at the Shore," Gosse. 2. Frank C. Millard, "Cowper's Poetical Works."

1ST FORM.—1. George Goodman, "Walton's Complete Angler." 2. Arthur Cass, "Herbert's Temple." (*Proxime accessit*, L. W. Potter), "Telescope and Microscope."

LOWER 1ST FORM.—1. John V. Goodes, "A Year's Botany," Kitchener. 2. Harry Sadd, "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress."

GOOD CONDUCT PRIZE (awarded by the boys and masters).—William Ernest Blomfield, Farrar's "Life of Christ."

MUSIC PRIZE.—Frank Donnison, "The World of the Sea."

DRAWING PRIZE.—Tom G. Smith, Eastlake's "Gothic Revival."

READING PRIZE.—William Basil Anstey, "Outlines of German Literature."

SENIOR DRILL PRIZE.—John Duff, "Selections from Macaulay." Trevelyan.

JUNIOR DRILL PRIZE.—Robert C. Haywood, "Memoirs of a Brother."

SINGING PRIZE (presented by James Harvey, Esq.).—Robert C. Hayward, "The Land and the Book."

WRITING PRIZE.—James M. Insull, "Mythology of Greece and Rome."

SPECIAL PRIZE.—Frederick Barker Fisher, "The Sylvan Year." P. H. Hameston.

To the Cambridge local examination fifteen boys were sent, all of whom passed.

Mr. COLMAN expressed a hope that the boys would enjoy the books which they had received. They would now go home to enjoy play as well as they had worked. The prizes had, no doubt, as far as possible, been adapted to the various tastes of the recipients, and deserved very careful perusal. He heard once of a farmer in Norfolk, who was rather fond of buying books, but people said he did not read them very much. His answer was that he did not care about the inside so long as the covers were good. (Laughter.) The inside of the prizes, however, was good, and he was glad to find that they had been given for subjects even so common as writing. In some cases the higher branches of knowledge were too exclusively attended to, to the neglect of the minor branches. He felt certain, however, that in this school attention was given to the useful as well as the theoretical. Those who had not received prizes should be encouraged by the thought that it was not always the cleverest scholars who made the best men. To a great extent this was a Nonconformist school, though not entirely so, and he hoped that the training they received here was such as would prepare them for earnestly and zealously maintaining their religious and political views. During the next twenty years the probability was that Nonconformists would have much more to do in the general ruling and well-being of this country than they had had during the past twenty years, and therefore it was important that the youth of these days should be trained for the important positions which they would be called upon to fill hereafter. He congratulated the friends of the school on the appearance of happiness and prosperity, and he wished continued success to the institution. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN, speaking of the Cambridge report, said that on the whole it was very satisfactory and very creditable to the master; but it was only fair to say that the school laboured under great difficulties as compared with some other large schools of the same character. The chief difficulty was in retaining the scholars until they brought the school great honour. The scholars did not remain so long as it was desirable. The directors had hitherto failed to remedy this, but it was now under their earnest consideration to establish a preparatory school, so that if the scholars could not be retained until they were eighteen, or nineteen, or twenty, they could have them at the age of five or six years in order to begin their education much earlier, in order that they might come out with honours at fifteen or sixteen years of age, in comparison with other schools which kept their boys to eighteen or twenty.

The Rev. JOSHUA HARRISON then addressed the scholars, and, in doing so, congratulated the headmaster (Mr. Allott) and his coadjutors on finding the school in such a thorough state of prosperity, which he hoped would continue to increase more and more. He hoped that those boys who had obtained prizes would feel a solemn responsibility resting upon them that they should continue to be worthy of the prizes. (Hear, hear.) They would go home and spend their holiday happily only if they had had a good half-year's work. Those who had not worked profitably would feel that their parents would not look upon them so smilingly, and something within them would say that they had not spent the half-year as they ought to have done. Part of the work done at school was not very pleasant, but he counselled them, nevertheless, to overcome obstacles when scholars, as it would enable them the more easily to overcome difficulties and unpleasant duties in after life. He also recommended them to be very conscientious and very accurate in their acquisition of knowledge, and not to approach their tasks in a slovenly and half-hearted manner. Much was also to be learned from the playground, where the character of a boy was more readily read than in the class-room. He hoped that they had all pleasant recollections of the past half-year in the playground, and that they would not have cause to think sorrowfully of unkind things they had done, or of idle moments they had spent. Wordsworth had said, "The child is father of the man," and he asked them to remember that what they were as boys they would

be as men. Speaking of their religious principles, he impressed upon them to make prayer and the reading of the Scriptures a real thing, and not a mere form, and held out for their great pattern the life and character of Jesus Christ. He concluded by wishing them a very pleasant holiday.

The Rev. G. S. BARRETT, B.A., of Norwich, then addressed the parents. He considered that the school had done something to lift up the standard of education in the Eastern counties, and he hoped that time would come when from it there would be a constant flow of elder boys to the great Universities. Nonconformists had won great honours in those Universities, and why should not boys from the Bishop Stortford School in future maintain that position? The other day an eminent man said that the Nonconformist protest against the union of Church and State arose from nothing better than a petty jealousy of the social position and privileges of the Established Church. If that was true, then the very worst thing that they could do for their children was to try to make them Nonconformists, but the banner of Nonconformists in the past had been that of a principle. If to-morrow the connection between Church and State were to be dissolved, they would still have a great spiritual work to do—a work which perhaps no other religious body could do so well. (Cheers.)

The Rev. J. H. MILLARD proposed a vote of thanks to the headmaster, Mr. Allott, his assistants, and the matron, Mrs. Schaeffer. In doing so he expressed a hope that some means would be adopted by which the boys might be enabled to go to the Universities after they left the school.

Mr. FRANCIS, of Colchester, seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. ALLIOTT acknowledged the vote.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. W. Cuthbertson.

Immediately afterwards about 180 ladies and gentlemen assembled at luncheon in the permanent wooden structure adjoining the schools, usually utilised for a playground in wet weather. The building was very chastely decorated with flags and evergreens. Mr. Grimwade again took the chair.

After luncheon, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given and heartily responded to.

The CHAIRMAN, in giving the health of Mr. Colman, M.P. for Norwich, referred to his personal esteem for and acquaintance with that gentleman, and to a slight difference that had arisen between them as to the name of the school, Mr. Colman objecting to its being called a Nonconformist Grammar School. He was not sure that the school might not have lost something in consequence of this, but if they had lost a shilling they had gained eighteenpence. The school was now a success, and he hoped that it would continue to be so, and that another school of the same character would be established in another part of the Eastern counties, with Mr. Colman as its president. (Applause.) He also referred to the fact that Essex was grievously represented in Parliament, and that Mr. Colman was the only Liberal representative in that part of the country.

Mr. COLMAN, M.P., in responding to the toast, explained that the reason he objected to the school being called a Nonconformist school was that the name might drive away the weak-kneed brethren whom they wanted more particularly to gain, and whose children would require a little more education in Nonconformist principles than those in a better position. Referring to the political aspect of the question, he believed that Nonconformists in the immediate future would have much more to do with the Government of this country than they had had in the past. He regretted there was not a stronger Nonconformist and Liberal element in the House of Commons, because he believed that on great European questions England would not stand in the position of doubt in which it stood at present if there were in the House of Commons members who more thoroughly represented Liberal principles. He also referred to the fact that such a large proportion of Nonconformists were now taking the highest prizes in the Universities. He thought that by such schools as the Bishop Stortford Nonconformist Grammar School, great good would be done, and concluded by wishing the school every success in the future.

The Rev. W. CUTHBERTSON then proposed the health of the Rev. Joshua Harrison and the Rev. G. S. Barrett, who, he said, had delivered suitable addresses at a previous part of the proceedings, and had thereby rendered such good service to the school.

The Rev. J. HARRISON and the Rev. G. S. BARRETT acknowledged the compliment, and the proceedings terminated with the toasts of "The Chairman" and "The Ladies."

Many of the friends then walked over to the East Anglian College (for girls), where tea was provided.

The August number of the *Nineteenth Century* will contain a contribution from Mr. Tennyson (of greater length than a sonnet), a paper on British Interests in Egypt, by Mr. Edward Dicey, and articles by the Rev. R. W. Dale, Mr. W. R. Greg, Mr. James A. Froude, Sir Thomas Bazley, M.P., Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., and others. The "Recent Literature" department will begin with an introductory paper by Professor Henry Morley, of University College, whose lectures at the Royal Institution this session were so successful.

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

## CLASSIFIED MATRICULATION LIST—JUNE, 1877.

The following is a classified list of candidates who passed the late examination for matriculation:—

**HONOURS DIVISION.**—Robert Alfred Herman (1), King Edward's School, Bath; John Stevenson (2), Manchester Grammar School and Owens College; John Henry Roskill (3), Owens College; Albin Eggen-schwiler (4), private study; Percy Faraday Frankland (5), Royal School of Mines; Frank Septimus Hughes (6), Liverpool Institute; Robert Samuel Heath (7), Clifton College; Marmaduke Wetherell,\* New College, Eastbourne; Augustus Diamond,\* Bristol Grammar School and Flounders College; Thomas Crossley Eastwood,\* Greenheys Collegiate School and Owens College; George Ezra Halstead,\* Wesley College, Sheffield; William Joseph Arnot,\* private study and tuition; William Dobinson Halliburton,\* University College School; Sidney Worthington,\* Clifton College; Joe Thornton,\* Almondsbury Grammar School and Owens College; Oliver Goodwin,\* King Edward's School, Birmingham, and private study; Maurice Dear Blunt,\* University College School and private study, and Charles Raymond Barker,\* Stonyhurst College, equal; William Morley Smith,\* New College, Eastbourne; Samuel Alexander Sketchley,\* private study and tuition; David Lewis Harris,\* Normal College, Swansea; Arthur Henry Fish,\* Owens College; Edward Moritz, University College School; Thomas Lintill Aborn, private study, and Edward Thornton Littlewood, University School, Bath, and Owens College, equal; Frederick Knight, Normal College, Swansea, and Percy Shelley, Wesleyan College, Taunton, equal; Albert Joseph Edmunds, Friends' School, Croydon, and Flounders College; Thomas Gasquoine Creak, The College, Great Yarmouth; Leopold Arthur Severio Fiducia, St. Joseph's College, Clapham, and George Frederick Matthews, King's College School, equal; John Petty Leather, Flounders and Owens College; Samuel Martin Young, University School, Hastings; Samuel Barrodale, Owens College; Gomer Jones, Boro'-road College and private study, and Bernard Joseph McCabe, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, equal; Thomas Sercombe Smith, Kingswood and Woodhouse Grammar Schools and Owens College; William Thorburn, Norman-road School, Rusholme, and Owens College; Edwin Charles William Harris, private study; George William Johnson, Trinity College, Cambridge; William Thomas Whitley, University School, Hastings; John Evans, Llandysul Grammar School and University College, Wales; Sydney Rhodes, Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove School; Philip Henry Sturge, Friends School, York; Edward Woldemar von Tuzelmann, University College; Charles Albert Lean, King Edward's School, Birmingham, and Flounders College; Ernest Hampden Cook, Mill Hill School; William Corney Lee, Owens College and private study; Joseph Edward Mary Blackett, Stonyhurst College; Ernest William Halifax, King Edward's School, Berkhamstead, and University College, and Charles Edward Robbs, Epsom College, equal; James William Brady Murray, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; Henry John Patmore, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; William Sutton, private study; Gilbert Augustus Christian, private study, and John Ernest Phythian, Owens College, equal; Harry Charles Strutt, private study; Arthur Hamilton Norway, Liverpool Institute; Henry Walter Pigeon, Clifton College; John Joseph Hopwood, St. Mary's College, Oscott, and Thomas Edmund Webb, Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove Schools, equal; Ernest Henry Hare, Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove Schools; Benjamin Gee, private study and tuition; Joseph Chell Warrington, Wesleyan College, Taunton; David Boulger, Mount St. Mary's College, Chesterfield; Louis Henry Jacobsen, University College School; Joseph Richard Mary Brennan, Mount St. Mary's College, Chesterfield, and Sydney Young, Owens College, equal; James Harvey Hichens, Epsom College; Albert Ernest Andrew Kopp, Mount St. Mary's College, Chesterfield; Joseph Edwin Banks, Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove Schools; John Duncan Milligan, St. Andrew's Villa, Northampton, and private study; Oswald Bradley Baynes, Friends' School and Flounders College, Ackworth; William Gray, Friends' Schools, Wigton and York; Thomas John Corcoran, private study.

**FIRST DIVISION.**—William Frederick Allen, Western College, Plymouth; James Gauche Anderson, private study; Ernest William Armstrong, New Kingswood School; Arthur John Ashton, Congregational School, Lewisham, and private study; John Ratcliffe Banister, private study; Samuel George Herbert Barfield, private study and tuition; Rayner Derry Batten, University College School and private tuition; John Beard, Owens College; Austin James Beech, St. Mary's College, Oscott; Hugh Reeve Bevor, Felstead Grammar School; James John Bere, King's College and private study; James Berry, Whitgift School, Croydon, and private tuition; John Metcalfe Beverley, Manchester Grammar School; Edgar James Birdsall, Oliver's Mount School, Scarborough; Joseph John Bisgood, Prior Park College, Bath; Arthur Blott, University College School and private tuition; Richard Henry Botham, St. Joseph's College, Clapham; Robert Boxall, Epsom College; George Ernest Branson, Wesley College, Sheffield; Charles Broad, private tuition; Richard William Brogden, private tuition; Harold John Brooke, Giggleswick School; Walter Tyrrell Brooks, King's College School; Alexander Theodore Brown, Queen's College, Liverpool; Robert Weir Brown, private study and tuition; Robert Marston Bruce, Merchant Taylors' School, London; Frederick James Butcher, Birkbeck Institution; Albert Stourton Cafferata, Ampleforth College, York; Harry Campbell, private tuition; George

William Canning, Stonyhurst College; Daniel Carroll, St. Francis Xavier's College, Liverpool; William Carl, private study; Arthur Bensley Chamberlain, Stony-gate School, Leicester, and private tuition; Charles William James Chepmell, private tuition; Francis Chew, St. Francis Xavier's College, Liverpool; William Henry Dennis Clark, Royal Arsenal School, Woolwich, and private tuition; Robert Arnold Clarke, King Edward's School, Birmingham; George Frederick Cooper, Christ's College, Fitchley; William Cornelius Cooper, Stonyhurst College; Edward Octavius Croft, Epsom College; Jonathan Crowther, Owens College; Edmund Samuel Dashwood, Haileybury College; George Davison, private study; Albert Henry Dawes, private study; Edgar Ernest Deane, St. Peter's School, York; Rudolph Ferdinand Fitzherbert de Cordova, University College School; Harry Lord Richards Dent, King's College School; George Dickinson, private study; Edward Alfred Dingley, New College, Eastbourne; William Magee Douglas, Wesleyan College, Richmond; Joel Harrington Douty, Loughborough Grammar School and private tuition; William Dudley, Queen's College, Birmingham; Michael Duggan, Ampleforth College, York; Jules Gaston Duplessis, Beaumont College, Windsor; Charles Reginald Elgood, Uppingham School and private tuition; Theodore Burgess Ellis, Friends' School, York, and Owens College; John Clement Ellison, Birkbeck Institution; Charles Lewis Faulkner, Mount St. Mary's College, Chesterfield; Robert Nathaniel Fenner, King's College School; Richard Henry Field, Flounders College and private study; William Henry Fisher, St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint, and private study; Fernand Eugene Fob, University College School; Bernard Fox, Queen's College, Liverpool, and private study; Charles William Fretwell, Owens College; Robert Frost, Forest School, Snarebrook, and Owens College; Richard Gardner, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; Edward Wilberforce Goodall, Bedford Grammar School; Albert Green, The Grange, St. Leonard's, and private study; James Samuel Green, Philological School and private tuition; Herbert Gregory, Owens College; Ellis Jones Griffith, University College of Wales; Arthur Percy Guinness, King's College; Bernhard Frederick Halford, University College School; Julius Berkeley Halle, University College; Charles O'Brien Harding, Epsom College; Charles Millice Hardy, Regent's Park College; Arthur William Hare, Oliver's Mount School, Scarborough; Sudlow Harrison, Cheltenham College and private tuition; George Hart, Owens College; Arthur Henry Law Hastings, Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove School; Albert Edgar Hawkins, Blue Coat School, Frome; Robert Samuel Findlay Henderson, Fettes College, Edinburgh; Joseph Langton Hower, University College School and private tuition; Charles Ernest Hewett, Reading School and Oakley House; Johann Caspar Hey, private study; John Hindley, private study; William John Hodges, Cranbrook Grammar School; Thomas Edward Holgate, Royal School of Mines; Samuel Holmes, Owens College and private study; Elisha Holyoake, private study; Arthur Benjamin How, Old Trafford School and Owens College; William Joseph Hudson, Clongowes Wood College and private study; John Arthur Hughes, Wesleyan College, Taunton; William Ingham, York Training College and private study; Edward Percy Jacobsen, University College School; George Howard James, King James's School, Bewdley; George Trevelyan James, private study and tuition; John Ernest James, Lancashire Independent College; William Jobens, private study; George Arthur Johnson, King Edward's School, Norwich, and private study; William Johnson, private study; Henry Lewis Jones, private study; Morgan Watkin Joseph, University College and private tuition; John William Gregory Kealy, Marlborough College and private tuition; William Kelly, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; George Washington Kilner, City of London School; Lewis Arnold Lamy, Beaumont College, Windsor; Thomas Smith Lane, private study; Frank Washington Langridge, Congregational School, Lewisham; George Thomas Lee, Forest School, Essex, and private tuition; Robert Wilson Lees, Owens College and private study and tuition; Walter Letch, private study; James Lewis, Lancashire Independent College; Robert Harley Lord, Manchester Grammar School; William Dawber Lord, Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove School; Frederick Louis Lucas, London International College; Robert Garner Lynam, King William's College, Isle of Man, and private tuition; Edward Kendrick Macartney, Allesley Park and University Colleges; Thomas Henry Macartney, private study; James Alexander Donald John Macdonald, Wesleyan College, Richmond; Charles Francis MacNally, St. Patrick's College, Carlow; Ewan Charles Macpherson, private study; Charles Monk McShane, Prior Park College, Bath; Charles Hugh Maggs, private study; Michael Maher, St. Stanislaus College, Tullamore; William Mallalieu, Moravian School, Ockbrook, and private tuition; Frederick William Manning, Cathedral College, Bristol; Nicholas Percy Marsh, Royal Institution School, Liverpool; Robert Henry Marsh, Flounders College; James Milne, Lancashire Independent College; Philip Scott Minor, Presteigne Grammar School; Samuel Tildesley Minter, Philological School; William Henry Moore, private study; Raoulph Edward Montague Mostyn, St. Mary's College, Oscott; Joseph John Murphy, Ampleforth College, York; Thomas Patrick Murphy, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; William John Newton, Liverpool College; William Patrick O'Connor, St. Joseph's College, Clapham; John O'Reilly, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; Thomas William Outlaw, Culham Training College and private study; Frederick John Paley, The Oratory School, Birmingham, and private tuition; Thomas Peacock, private study; Julian Pemartin, Beaumont College, Windsor; Frederick William Henry Penfold, Epsom College; David Piperno, University College School, and Jews' College; Guy David Porter, King's College School; Thomas Cunningham Porter, Bristol Grammar School; Albert Potter, Wesleyan Training College, Westminster; Godfrey Herbert Pownall, Beaumont College, Windsor; Arthur William Poyser, Boro'-road College and private study; James John Pratt, Montgomery Middle Class School and private tuition; Henry Waller Preston, private study and tuition; Alfred Proctor, Holgate Seminary and St. Peter's School, York; Joseph Proctor, Boro'-road College and private study; Oliver Puckridge, Mill Hill School; Francis Eugene Quinn, St. Francis Xavier's College, Liverpool; Alfred Palmer Rainbird, Derwent House, Lee; Francis Ransom,

Oliver's Mount School, Scarborough; Maurice Wilson Richmond, University, Heidelberg, and private study; Tilney Rising, Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove School; Charles Adam James Robertson, Owens College; Thomas Edward Rogers, Epsom College; John Rooker, New College, Eastbourne, and private tuition; Philip George Roskell, St. Mary's College, Oscott; Augustine Smith Ross, Stonyhurst College; Charles Rothwell, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; Henry Medlicott Rumball, Westminster School and private study; Arthur Joseph Russell, Beaumont College, Windsor; John Rutherford, Merchant Taylors' School, Crosby, and Queen's, Liverpool; Daniel West Samways, Regent's Park College and St. Bartholomew's Hospital; George Herbert Sargent, Birmingham and Edgbaston Proprietary School; Thomas Bailey Saunders, Westbourne College School and private tuition; Thomas Henry Scholfield, Manchester Grammar School; Bernard Charles Scott, Malvern College; Charles Herbert Scott, Chorlton High School and Owens College; Henry Shillito, King Edward's School, Birmingham; William Vernon Shone, Christ's Hospital and Oakley House, Reading; Patrick de Basterot Skerrett, St. Stanislaus College, Tullamore; Benjamin Smith, private study and tuition; Ravenscroft Elsey Smith, Mill Hill School; Thomas Edward Joseph Spence, private study; Boleyn Spicer, Birkbeck Institute and private study; Edmund Spink, Drax and St. Asaph Grammar Schools; Charles Stuart Spong, Epsom College; Francis Henry Steer, New College, Eastbourne; Joseph Henry Stone, Flounders College; Josiah Stone, private study; Joseph Henry Surtees Sumner, Merchant Taylors' School, London, and private study and tuition; Robert Charles Sheldon Sweeting, Trinity College, Stratford-on-Avon; Paul Ernest Swinstead, University College and private study; Walter Joseph Synnott, Stonyhurst College; Charles Henry Taylor, King's College School; Joseph Marshall Thompson, St. Asaph Grammar School; John Clough Thresh, Owens College and private study; William Daniel Tomkins, The College, Great Yarmouth; Henry Holden Townsend, private study and tuition; Edward Edgecombe Trathan, Birkbeck Institution; Frank Tratman, Bristol Grammar School and private study; George Creswell Turner, private study; John James Dean Vernon, Wesley College, Sheffield; Philip Vincent, Epsom College; Edward Dennis Vincoe, King Edward's School, Birmingham; Arthur Stuart Vowell, Epsom College; Hugh Alexander Vowell, Clare College, Cambridge; Charles John Walker, Brough-road College and private study; Ernest George Agars Walker, Hillside School, Elstree; John Edmund Wallace, St. Edmund's College, Ware; George Augustus Turner Walton, King's College School and private study; Alfred Haden Melville Ward, King Edward's School, Birmingham; Frederick Hubert Ward, King Edward's School, Birmingham; Charles Arthur Watson, Springfield School, Bradford; Edmund William Watson, Spring Hill College; Arthur Shaw Welch, Lancashire Independent and Owens College; Charles Prest White, New Kingswood School and private study; Morton Willey, private study and tuition; Arthur Henry Wilson, Liverpool Collegiate School and private study and tuition; George Edward Wilson, Grove House, Tottenham; Alfred Edward Clayton Woodhouse, Lancing and Owens College; Isaac Wrigley, Rawdon College, Leeds; Walter Essex Wynter, Epsom College; Allan Young, Tettenhall College, Wolverhampton; William Young, Manchester Grammar School and Owens College.

**SECOND DIVISION.**—James Norman Anwyl, Wesley College, Sheffield; Thomas Bolton, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; John Shaw, Buckley, private study and Owens College; Edward Clarkson, Bedford Grammar School; William Wheelwright Clegg, private study and tuition; Richard Marcus Gordon Dill, The Meadows, Eastbourne; Stephen Ormston Eaton, St. Mary's College, Oscott; Thomas Edward Ellis, University College of Wales; George Herbert Follows, Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove Schools; Frederick William Goodwin, University College School; Robert Alfred Hudson Graham, private study; Andrew Augustine Greaven, private study and tuition; William Hamilton Hall, Shoreham Collegiate School; Hier Jacob, private study and tuition; Isaiah Henry Jones, University College School; William Monk Jones, Cheshunt College; Alfred Owen Lancaster, St. Paul's School and private tuition; Sanford Scobell Lessey, private study and tuition; Charles Arthur Lucas, Charterhouse School and private tuition; John Furse M'Millan, University School and private tuition; Frederick William Martin, Rugby School; Errol Ashton Mason, University College and School; Arthur Walker Nicholson, private study and tuition; Frank William Randall, Amersham Hall School; Thomas Robinson, private study; John Francis Rochfort, St. Stanislaus College, Tullamore; Alfred Walter Snell, Norfolk Park, Maidenhead, and private tuition; George Joseph Trimmer, Wesleyan College, Richmond; Francis Shirley Turner, University College and private study; Richard Joshua Wells, Mill Hill School and private study; Herbert Holdrich Williamson, Epsom College.

**DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.**—SURPASSINGLY EFFICACIOUS AS A RESTORATIVE MEDICINE AND FOOD.—Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable, for we have it on the authority of Dr. de Jongh himself that anything which sophisticates it takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 9d.; quarts, 9s.; with its stamp and signature and the signature of its sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.—[ADVL.]

- 1 Exhibition of Thirty Pounds per annum for Two Years.
  - 2 Exhibition of Twenty Pounds per annum for Two Years.
  - 3 Exhibition of Fifteen Pounds per annum for Two Years.
  - 4 Disqualified by age for First Prize.
  - 5 Prize of Ten Pounds.
  - 6 Prize of Five Pounds.
  - 7 Prize of Five Pounds.
- \* Obtained the number of marks qualifying for a prize.

## THE WAR.

## NORTH OF THE BALKANS.

The chief news from Bulgaria is the defeat of a Russian force by Osman Pasha, of which there are no reliable details. It seems that this general was proceeding from Widdin, where he commands, to the relief of Nicopolis. Being too late for that, he turned southward, and took up an entrenched position at Plevna. Here he was attacked by a Russian force on the 20th. According to his own despatch, the assault from different sides was repulsed, with great loss to the Russians, who left on the field three artillery wagons and a large number of guns, while that of the Turks was relatively small. The account published by the Porte, of course, greatly exaggerates the event. It is as follows:—

Osman Pasha, Commandant at Widdin, telegraphs to us from Plevna that after a furious engagement which lasted seven hours, the enemy being defeated, beat a retreat after suffering heavy losses. The following day, Friday, the Russians in considerable numbers, divided in several columns, again attacked the Imperial troops. Unable to resist the vigorous onslaught of our soldiers, the enemy hastily took to flight in disorder, and sustained enormous losses. A large quantity of arms and ammunition and three artillery trains remained in possession of our troops.

The capture of fourteen additional ammunition wagons is communicated to the Porte, in a despatch from Plevna dated July 21, sent by Osman Pasha, who says they were brought into camp on that day by a detachment of Turkish cavalry, having been abandoned by the Russians at a spot within the lines they previously occupied. According to a telegram from Sophia there was a loss of 4,000 men on both sides—a manifest exaggeration. We are told that Osman Pasha was "still advancing"—we suppose in the direction of Tirnova. He is more likely at Sophia, if he lost 4,000 men at Plevna. Meanwhile it seems that the Grand Duke Nicholas has been heavily reinforced at Tirnova from the other side of the Danube—it is said by four corps from Roumania.

The fortress of Rustchuk is completely surrounded, the Russians being on the Danube seven miles above and about eight miles below, cutting the main road to Rasgrad and the railway to Varna. Communication is maintained between the left and right bank at the Island of Pyrgos and at Parapan. It is believed that the investing force under the command of the Czarévitch is 50,000 strong. According to a Vienna telegram, there has been a twenty-four hours' bombardment with heavy ordnance, brought up from the west, and also from Russian batteries on the other side of the Danube. According to a telegram from Bucharest, "the Russian batteries at Slobozia keep up a terrific fire upon Rustchuk. From the Russian quarters the Turkish army is visible, stationary, in a position between Rustchuk and the adjoining hills." A part of the Turkish field army is said to have joined the garrison, and raised it to a strength of 60,000 men. If this is true the Turks are more numerous than the army under the Czarévitch, which will require reinforcements. There is a work south-west of the town of Rustchuk, Levant Tabia, 690 feet above the level of the Danube, the capture of which would, it is believed, render the remaining positions at Rustchuk untenable. It is protected by a ravine on the west, and the Rasgrad road which leads to it from the south is guarded by a redoubt and two lunettes; but it is commanded by hills west of the ravine. For the present, however, the investment cannot be very perfect, if it be true, as reported, that trains from Varna still run as far as the Tchernavoda station, about twelve miles from Rustchuk.

An official telegram from Kalarash states that the Russians occupied Tchernavoda on Tuesday night. The Turkish troops evacuated the place and fell back to Silistria, where other troops have likewise been concentrated. This despatch also states that the Turks burned the vessels at Silistria on Wednesday morning. They also fired Tchernavoda in several places before leaving it, but the town was not consumed. Subsequently the Turks evacuated Kustendje, which has been occupied by the Russians, whose main force is at Medjidie. It is under the command of General Zimmermann, and numbers some 50,000 men. A Russian column is moving south for the investment of Silistria. It is said that the sieges of Silistria and Rustchuk will be commenced simultaneously, so that neither can send any assistance to the other. The retreat of the Turks before the Russian advance in the Dobruddcha rather indicates an intention on their part to fall back on the Shumla and Varna line, leaving Rustchuk and Silistria to hold out as long as possible. The Russians are now before Silistria.

In the evening papers of Monday a telegram was published to the effect that the Roumanians tried to cross the Danube near Widdin on Sunday, for the purpose of constructing a bridge, but being faint-hearted, were easily driven back with great loss. Two Russian gunboats were destroyed, and the Roumanians were reproached for their cowardice. Apparently this was an invention, as the papers next morning said nothing on the subject. On Monday, however, the Fourth Division of the

Roumanian Army crossed the Danube near Nicopolis, and pushed on a reconnaissance as far as Rahova, which has been abandoned by the Turks.

The Ninth Russian Army Corps, operating towards Widdin, have occupied the village of Dzibra.

## SOUTH OF THE BALKANS.

The news from this region is important, though somewhat vague. The Grand Vizier has informed the English Ambassador that 35,000 Russians are already on this side of the Balkans. Shipka Pass has been taken by the Russians. It was in their possession on Thursday, and as it is one of the best and most important passes on the Balkans, Russian troops will be sent over with the utmost rapidity, and in such numbers as will soon permit of an advance either upon Adrianople or Philippopolis. On Tuesday a Russian regiment had an engagement with Turkish troops on the other side of the Balkans sufficiently serious to cause the Russians a loss of 100 men killed, and five officers and 100 men wounded. On the same day the important town of Kesanlik was taken. On Thursday the same Russian regiments which had fought on Tuesday again attacked the Turks, who this time fled without making any resistance whatever. They went westwards, i.e., towards Philippopolis, leaving behind them three standards and eight guns. These troops, chiefly Circassians, were probably commanded by Raouf Pasha. At all events that official (Minister of Marine) tried to oppose the passage of the Russians near Slivno, and was utterly vanquished. One of the battalions he commanded was surrounded and fairly annihilated. In an unofficial despatch from Bucharest it is said that two divisions of the 8th Russian Corps have joined the Russian advanced posts near Yeni Sagra, and, after a brilliant engagement, have occupied the Turkish camp. Before being abandoned the place was plundered by the Bashi-Bazouks, who killed some of the inhabitants. The Bulgarians fought on the Russian side with desperate courage. Yeni Sagra is said to be a very bad defensive position, being commanded by neighbouring hills. It is said to have been burnt by the Bulgarians. According to a telegram from Philippopolis a large force of Russians has entered Eski Sagra. A despatch from the governor of Philippopolis, dated the 16th inst., reports that Cossacks have burned numerous villages, the names of which are given. A levy *en masse* has been ordered in the province of Adrianople. At the same time an Imperial decree has been published notifying that severe punishment, and in certain cases even that of death, will be inflicted upon all Government officials, telegraph clerks, or employés on the railways who abandon their posts in the vilayet. Another telegram of doubtful authenticity says that 3,000 Cossacks have arrived before Philippopolis, where the Turks are organising a national guard. At all events there is a great panic there, the Turks fleeing to Adrianople and the Bulgarians rejoicing at the expected arrival of the Russians, who were not at the end of the week in sufficient force to make a rapid advance, though heavy reinforcements were being sent forward from Tirnova. The inhabitants of Philippopolis are said to have addressed a petition to the Sultan demanding an armistice, on the ground that, otherwise, a panic-stricken immigration towards the capital cannot be restrained. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says:—

As a matter of fact, the Russian forces at Tirnova, under the Grand Duke Nicholas, together with those on the southern slopes of the Balkans, only make one and a half corps *d'armée*, in addition to one detached brigade, which, under the guidance of the Bulgarians, was the first to cross the hills. All these forces together do not exceed from 50,000 to 55,000 men, and it is thought here that they will march on Philippopolis rather than on Adrianople, as the latter place could be placed in a perfect state of defence within ten days, and be provided with an army of from 50,000 to 60,000 men. All the operations of the Russians show that their main object, before proceeding to decisive action, is to stir up rebellion in Bulgaria, and bring about the complete destruction of the Mussulman element in that province. In directing their steps to Philippopolis they will enter the very heart of the country which rose in insurrection last year, and which is more inflamed with wrath against the Turks than ever, and if the Mussulmans do not take to timely flight there can be little doubt they will be massacred to a man. But there is another danger: the Greeks lay equal claim to this province; they dispute with the Bulgarians the historic right to possess it; and for a long time back they have been resolved that whenever the Russians extend their conquest in this direction, they, too, would unfurl the standard of insurrection, and take immediate possession of the so-called Greek provinces—Epirus, Thessaly, and Macedonia. Thus we are on the eve of a general rising in this quarter, which will complete the confusion and devastation of this fair and fertile land.

There seems to be a great panic throughout this region. Refugees from Thrace were pouring southward, and the trains from Adrianople to Constantinople are said to be packed to suffocation with fugitives. Adrianople, however, is rapidly being put in a state of defence. A hundred heavy cannons have been mounted. Troops were being sent to the north.

Suleiman Pasha, who has hastened from Montenegro with some 30,000 men, is now commander-in-chief of the Balkan army. He arrived at Adrianople on the 20th with a portion of his corps, and 18,000 were at once sent to the front, to Jamboli, which is as far as the railway extends. The rest were to be forwarded within a few days. It is, however, probable that his force is much inferior to what the Russians have south of the Balkans, and that the irregulars will be more a hindrance than a help. He will be assisted by the

infamous Chesketa Pasha, who has received a command in the Balkan army. It is reported that there has been a great battle at Eski Sagra, in which Raouf Pasha has been defeated with great slaughter.

## NEWS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

Alarmed by the news of the crossing of the Balkans by the Russians, the Sultan at once dismissed Abdul Kerim Pasha, the *generissimo*, and recalled Redif Pasha, the Minister of War, who had been sent to look after him, and who endorsed his "plan." Both have arrived at Constantinople. According to a telegram from Pera, when Redif was arrested at Shumla he fainted. He subsequently fainted twice during the journey. Abdul Kerim, on the contrary, merely replied, "Very well." He did not speak again, except once, when he asked for bread. The *Political Correspondence* of Vienna publishes the following telegram from Constantinople, which is important if true:—

The removal of Abdul Kerim Pasha from his command was not owing to events at the seat of war, but was occasioned solely by the report of a special delegate which was brought direct before the Sultan. This report calls attention to the deplorable state of the army of the Danube, which has been more than decimated by disease and desertion.

Abdul Kerim and Redif Pasha, it is said, are to be tried by court-martial. Mehemet Ali Pasha has already arrived at Shumla, and has held a council of war as to future operations. As large reinforcements are being sent south of the Balkans from Shumla, Abdul Kerim's plan of keeping all the forces cooped up for the present in the Quadrilateral has evidently been abandoned. Mehemet Ali is exceedingly active and energetic; he is the youngest of the Muschirs, being only forty-seven. His appointment has already given rise to much jealousy. He is a Prussian, who years ago became a Mohammedan. He is a good divisional leader, but it is to be seen whether he is equal to the strategical combinations demanded at the present crisis. In any case it is a misfortune for the Porte to have to change its commander-in-chief at a moment so critical. There is, it seems to be, no Minister of War, and it is stated that all the Turkish generals who have commands in Bulgaria and Roumelia have sent word to Constantinople that they must insist upon being relieved of the obligation to submit their plans to the approval of the Military Council sitting in Constantinople, and to act upon its orders.

Meanwhile, Safvet Pasha has also retired, and has been succeeded as Minister of Foreign Affairs by Aarifi Pasha, an Old Turk. The report as to the exile of Mahommed Damat is not true. He is, indeed, acting Minister of War. Having been more than suspected of pro-Russian tendencies, he is anxious for the opportunity of exculpating himself from a charge which he indignantly repudiates. The war party urges the Sultan to unfurl now the Standard of the Prophet. In diplomatic circles, however, the necessity is discussed of remonstrating against such a measure as being calculated to stimulate fanaticism. There is, in fact, a good deal of alarm there, not so much at the prospect of Russian occupation as from the fear of what may happen if the Turkish irregular forces, on being defeated in Roumelia, should fall back on the capital. Referring to this subject, the correspondent of the *Daily News* points out that the Christians form by far the wealthiest part of the community, and the shops, offices, and banks of Galata and Pera must look like mines of wealth to hundreds of the half-starved Moslem inhabitants of Stamboul. Still it is not from them so much as from a retreating and defeated army that mischief is to be feared, and especially from the irregulars which the Government are now sweeping in from all parts of the country, and hurrying into soldiers' dress. What they are, one has only to look at them to find out. What they did in Bulgaria last year is sufficiently well-known. The presence of foreign fleets, ready to send men ashore, would, the writer thinks, "be a useful stimulus to the governing Pashas to preserve order."

## ATROCITIES.

The representatives of seventeen journals at Shumla, English, French, German, and American, including all the principal London morning newspapers, with the exception of the *Daily News*—which is not represented at the Ottoman headquarters—have signed a statement testifying to the acts of cruelty committed in Bulgaria against the inoffensive Mussulman population. "The undersigned declare," the document runs, that "they have with their own eyes seen and have interrogated, both at Rasgrad and at Shumla, women, children, and old men wounded by lance and sword thrusts. These victims give horrible accounts of the treatment the Russian troops, and sometimes even the Bulgarians, inflict on the fugitive Mussulmans. According to their declarations the entire Mussulman population of several villages has been massacred."

The Turkish Government, in making this report public, points out that it acquires "great significance and great value from the quality and character of those who have signed it, and whose veracity cannot be placed in doubt."

In an independent report dated Rasgrad, July 17, the *Times* correspondent with the Turkish army says:—"Under official authority, I have just seen and spoken with the seventeen Mussulman fugitives, the survivors of those who, on June 30, while attempting to escape from Aplanova, were overtaken and massacred by the Cossacks. Thirty-five were then left dead on the spot, and several were

wounded, seventeen of whom managed to reach here. A little girl, only two years old, received a blow on the head and a shot in the lower part of the body; a woman had three stabs and a blow; an old woman of sixty received two blows on the head and a thrust from a lance; a girl of five years old had three stabs, a young married woman received three blows on the head, and an old woman had several blows on the head and a stab. In addition to these victims there are five injured women and three old men who were wounded by long sword bayonets and firearms. The people here are much exasperated at these atrocities. A little girl was shown me whose parents and brothers and sisters had been murdered. At Batwan all Mussulmans, without distinction of age or sex, are said to have been massacred by the enemy's troops and the insurrectionary Bulgarians."

The correspondent of the *Journal des Debats* at Shumla says:—"At Sistova, after the entrance of the Russians, the Bulgarians slaughtered women, children, and aged Mussulmans, who had not fled, and sacked their houses. Eight Turkish soldiers on guard at the Konak, who could not retreat with the garrison, were seized, and literally hammered to death with sticks and clubs by Bulgarians, under the eyes of Russian soldiers, and it is said, though I hesitate to repeat it, amid their encouragements."

The correspondent of the *Standard* at that place tells the following story:—"The Mussulman inhabitants of the village of Belina, near Tirnova, took refuge in the mosque on the approach of the Russians, and sent a messenger to the commander to inform him that they were anxious to place themselves under his protection. The Russian officer replied that they must suffer for what took place last year, ordered fire to be set to the mosque, and all inside, with the exception of three Mussulmans, were burnt to death."

According to the English Consul at Slivno, those Bulgarians who do not accompany the Russian troops behave with the greatest barbarity to the Moslem residents in the towns and villages, and to any stray Moslems whom they encounter on the roads. They scoop out the eyes of those whom they murder, and fill up the orbits of the eyes with bread. They insult the Moslem women by tearing off their "yashmash" and "feradjies," and by worse outrages. They also endeavour to force the women to change their religion. The Consul reports that the news of these outrages has created the greatest excitement in his district, the responsibility for which must rest on the Russians.

The Porte has issued a circular stating that 6,000 inoffensive persons of both sexes have been massacred in one village after another.

The *Times* Paris correspondent states that Count Schouvaloff has sent an urgent telegram to Prince Gortschakoff begging him to give foreign correspondents every facility for visiting places in Bulgaria named as the scenes of Russian atrocities, in order that they may make inquiries, and report to the Russian headquarters.

On the other hand, a telegram from the Grand Duke Nicholas, dated Tirnova, July 21, says:—"The conduct of our troops has been everywhere valiant. We are all horrified by a report from General Gourko on the barbarities to which our dead and wounded and Russian prisoners are subjected by the Turks. The report also mentions that in the fight of the 18th inst. the Turks displayed the white flag, and just when our troops with a flag of truce were approaching, they suddenly opened fire. Newspaper correspondents, among others, that of the *Times*, were witnesses of these cruelties."

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* with the Turkish army in Asia, writes from Erzeroum:—"At Hassan Kalé, a small town six hours on the Kars road, the sick are accumulating in very large numbers. In the hospitals there, six in number, there are at present 2,500 sick and 1,500 wounded. The sickness consists principally of typhus, typhoid, and dysentery. Medicines are wanting. There is no chloroform for operations. At Hassan Kalé there is an extemporised hospital so crowded that two patients occupy one mattress, dysentery and typhus patients being often in close contact. When Faik Pasha's division, principally consisting of Kurds, surrounded the Russian force left in the garrison of Bayazid, the Cossacks and two infantry battalions offered to capitulate. While negotiations were pending the Kurds were allowed to enter. They fell upon the Russian cavalry, and having massacred them, turned on the Christian Armenian population, who were almost exterminated. The infantry fled to the Old Palace, and have been able to hold out. They are now relieved by an advanced Russian force. All through the province the Christian population has suffered from the Circassians and Kurds. Complete anarchy exists. Pillage and outrage are universal. From an authentic source I learn that every girl over ten years of age has been violated. My information says that Faik Pasha is not responsible for all this, but that the military authorities are unable to repress the excesses of the irregulars. Even here the Circassians speak openly of massacres of Greeks and Armenians the moment the Russians approach the place. One woman, having been repeatedly violated, had both feet and hands chopped off. An old man, unable to satisfy the exorbitant demands of the Circassians and Kurds, had his mouth filled with gunpowder and a lighted match applied."

#### THE WAR IN ASIA.

In Asia Minor, the Russians having been reinforced, have crossed the frontier near Alexandropol,

and once more assumed the offensive. On the 15th of July the principal column reached Parget, a few miles north-east of their old encampment at Zaim. The Russians still hold Ardahan. A large force is, apparently, advancing by the Olti Valley, with the view of turning Erzeroum, and cutting it off from Trebizonde. The Turkish troops are being recalled from the Hassan Kalé and Deviboiné positions, and sent by Erzeroum to the entrance of the Olti Valley. According to an Erzeroum telegram of Sunday's date, there has been a combat with the advanced troops; 250 Russians are reported to have been killed. The Circassian loss was considerable, and several superior officers were wounded. Reinforcements of cavalry and infantry in large numbers and great supplies of wheat and barley were daily arriving at Erzeroum, where the new governor is showing much energy.

Mukhtar Pasha, with forty battalions, was at Soubatan, and he intended attacking the left wing of the Russian army.

The insurrection in the Caucasus is not apparently very serious. The Lesghian and Daghestan territory has been scourged by flying columns without producing any permanent effect. On the other hand, the mountaineers make no serious attempt to descend from their hills and attack the Russians in the plains or the Christian districts. The Turks sent to their assistance have failed to enlist the services of these independent tribes for regular operations in the field.

Correspondents at Kars and Erzeroum report that the Russians are apparently evacuating their camp at Zaim for Alexandropol, towards which place large convoys have been seen moving. It is considered that they can hardly make another attack without sending large reinforcements to the front.

#### ENGLISH TROOPS FOR THE EAST.

Immediately after the Cabinet Council on Saturday orders were given for three regiments to proceed during the present week to Malta, to be followed by others. The 2nd Battalion of the 2nd and the 2nd Battalion of the 13th Regiments, now at Aldershot, will embark at Portsmouth to-day. These battalions had been previously under orders for India, and are each of a strength of about 900. In addition, draughts will proceed to the regiments—27th, 42nd, 71st, 98th, and 101st—already serving in the island. A Portsmouth telegram announces that "the Euphrates will sail on Thursday next for Malta with 1,500 troops. She is taking stores on board, and is filling up her reduced crew to the full complement. Officers are being appointed. The Crocodile and the Malabar are also preparing to sail in a few days. Although Malta is mentioned as the destination of the troops, Gallipoli is still believed to be the point aimed at." The Euphrates will be completed for sea on Monday, the Crocodile on the 4th of August, the Malabar on the 8th, and the Jumna and the Serapis on the 16th. The Crocodile began to coal on Saturday, and as the rest have had their stock of coal on board for some time, for service in case of emergency, they could all be got ready for sea within a few hours' notice. Painters and joiners are engaged in working extra time upon them, and their machinery will be tested alongside the jetties during the week.

Correspondents at Aldershot state that the women and children are not to accompany the 2nd and 13th Regiments, and that orders have been received from the Horse Guards directing that the 17th Lancers, which were under orders to march to Leeds and York, and the 1st battalion of the 19th, and 100th Regiment, which were to proceed to Portsmouth during the week, are to remain in the camp until further orders.

In reply to a question put by Lord Granville on Monday, Lord Derby said that the Mediterranean garrisons were at present below their complement, and in the uncertain condition of Europe it was thought desirable that they should be strengthened to the extent of 3,000 men. Sir Stafford Northcote gave as simple a reply to the Marquis of Hartington in the House of Commons, speaking of "the present unsettled condition of the Mediterranean region." "That is the sole foundation," said Lord Derby confidently, "for the statements in the newspapers." "That is the sole answer," said Sir Stafford Northcote, "that I can give to the noble lord."

A Berlin despatch says:—"Austria seems determined to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina in the event of England's disembarking troops at Gallipoli."

The Russian Agency quotes a passage from the *Golos* saying that the occupation of Gallipoli by the English, without having declared war against Russia, would be a quasi-Platonic demonstration. Still, they would violate their neutrality, thus absolving Russia from her promise to respect English interests in the East.

#### EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

GENERAL KLAPKA'S OPINION.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says:—"General Klappa, who will shortly repair to London, distinctly told the Vienna correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* that he directed Abdul Kerim's attention to the probability of the Russians attempting to cross the Balkans via Nikopol, Sistova, and Tirnova. Klappa, having devised a plan how to avoid this imminent danger, succeeded in obtaining the approval of Mahmoud Damid and Redif Pasha for his scheme; but Abdul Kerim declined to entertain Klappa's proposition, contending that he had a better plan himself, which he would not prematurely divulge. Klappa complains that the leading

Turkish grandees, though very incompetent themselves, systematically depreciated and ignored any advice given by foreigners. He says that after the Danube had been crossed with impunity, the Widin and Nikopol garrisons should have been withdrawn at once, and the Balkans occupied in force. Now, however, he has but little hope that the Russian advance will be stopped long enough to give the corps of Suleiman Pasha time to come up. To these criticisms of the Hungarian General I may add an observation of German military men. Smiling at the drowsy inaction of the Turkish camp, German tacticians particularly wonder at Abdul Kerim's omitting to watch the movements of the enemy. Having occupied some points on the Danube, the Serdar Ekrem apparently was indifferent what happened at others. This marvellous system of tactics being subsequently imitated in the Balkans, the principal passes were guarded, and no care taken to ascertain whether the Russians might not perhaps prefer crossing by a less important track."

TURKISH MISRULE IN ASIA MINOR.—The special correspondent of the *Times* at the Turkish camp in Armenia writes:—"Naturally, since I have been here I have had many, very many, opportunities of conversing with Turkish officers and men on the so-called Eastern Question, and the consequence is that, arriving in the country a strong Philo-Turk, deeply impressed with the necessity of preserving the 'integrity of the Empire' in order to uphold 'British interests,' I now fain would cry with Mr. Freeman, 'Perish India rather than one English soldier should fall fighting for Turkey.' I am fully aware that partisans of the Ottoman Empire maintain that we should not be fighting for the Porte, but to keep open our communication with India, which would be seriously imperilled by the contingency of such an aggressive power as Russia. What did we fight for in 1854, and what was the result, at a sacrifice of life almost unprecedented in our annals of warfare? At a sacrifice of 100 millions of English money we bolstered up an effete Power, and for twenty-five years allowed it to labour under the impression that we should always prop it up by our stalwart aid when assailed. What has been the consequence? The upper classes have enriched themselves by sucking the life-blood of the lower; the country is in a state of bankruptcy owing to its maladministration; the officials buy their promotion with money extorted by threats and compulsion from the poorer community, and continue in office by the same means; trade is at a standstill, and no man durst embark on a new venture on account of the heavy fees demanded by every Government official as his own private perquisite; and although the actual Imperial taxation is small, and falls lightly on even the poorer classes, yet the power placed in the hands of all Government servants is so enormous, and usually is so arbitrarily wielded, that the inhabitants groan under a yoke almost too hard to be borne. The constant reports by our energetic Consul of the gross outrages committed on Christian villagers, and his inability to obtain adequate compensation; the burning houses of Yuz Vairan, which we ourselves saw on the 26th, and the deserted Armenian hamlets all over these hills, point to the fact that oppression, however much it may be denied by Constantinople officials, is openly practised and connived at, at any rate by those in authority in Asia Minor. Several glaring cases have come under my own personal observation, and many more have been reported to me by the American missionaries, and our own Consular officials in Erzeroum. I do not for one moment mean to deny that there are honest, energetic Turks capable of exercising their talents for their country's good; but these men are powerless. The vital powers of the nation are so sapped by centuries of misrule, the minds of the majority are so imbued with the belief that all ideas not born of Moslem brains and sanctified by Moslem usage are false and to be scorned, that were any honest-minded gentleman to rise to power and endeavour to check the present system of misgovernment, he would not remain in office one week. After accompanying a Turkish army in the field, after witnessing the privations of the men owing to the criminally faulty commissariat arrangements, after seeing the miseries of the wounded, untended and uncared for—after hearing of as well as seeing the oppression habitually exercised on Christians by all Mahometans, after reading the history of the Ottoman nation, and after learning from the lips even of Turkey's staunchest supporters of the vacillation and weakness of her Ministers, I cannot help feeling that she is past redemption, and that any encouragement given to her will only prolong the present struggle, afford Russia a pretext for further aggression, and make the blow when it does come fall the harder upon the misguided nation."

THE RUSSIANS AT TIRNOVA.—The military correspondent of the *Times*, who was with the advanced guard of Russian cavalry that captured Tirnova, the ancient capital of Bulgaria, says:—"No doubt now as to the welcome of the Russians. The poor people literally wept, prayed, and hung upon the necks of their deliverers, who were almost smothered in flowers. One saw rough cuirassiers of the Guard and dirty dragoons grinning with delight as they carried armfuls of flowers, as much as they could possibly manage, and had their hands seized and kissed by pretty delicate girls. There were no triumphal arches got up, no expression of enthusiasm. Everything that was done came evidently and directly from the heart—the heart relieved from

an unendurable yoke and a great and immediate danger. No one who has seen the entire childish abandonment of this people to joy at their deliverance would have any other feeling than satisfaction that it has been achieved. They treated me also as a saviour. Alas, I was only there to relate how another nation had saved them. And from how terrible a fate; not death only, but that living death which comes from a state of unutterable shame. In this house, which is that of a watchmaker who speaks French, and is evidently intelligent, there is a young, pretty, and modest daughter, whose cleverness and energy the parents are never tired of vaunting. She is their idol, and they bring me specimens of her fancy needlework to see, and tell stories of her goodness and blessedness to them. Well, free people of England, these good folks have been in terror day and night lest their Maritza, the apple of their eye, should be taken from them or left to them forcibly dishonoured, and without redress of any kind. Their goods have been hidden away in cellars to escape the rapacity of the Turks. They are childishly happy now, and would, I verily believe, give their necks for a footstool, if I wanted one, so grateful are they to any one who has ever accompanied the Russians; they come and sit in the room, gazing with contented faces on a living proof that the Russians are really here and the Turks gone. Every moment they are thinking of some little thing they can do to show their sense of goodwill, and one very charming expression of it is the constant stream of fresh flowers which come from the hands of all the women and children, who present themselves with their 'Do brja' or welcome. Up to this time Tirnova is only held by a handful of cavalry. The father here says that if the Turks retake it he will not wait for their cruelties, but end his own existence. Of course he is wrong, but this is one form of the weakness which comes from centuries of oppression. As far as one can see at present, the political idea is to become a Republic, with the hope of being some day united to Russia. For Russia alone has made her greatness felt, and the other nations of Europe are abstractions."

**THE DISMISSAL OF ABDUL KERIM.**—The *Standard* says:—"The news of the dismissal of Abdul Kerim from the post of commander-in-chief of the Turkish armies is important. Abdul Kerim has always had the reputation of a skilful strategist, and in this respect was probably the best commander-in-chief who could be selected from among the Turkish generals. He is, however, old, very unwieldy from his extreme obesity, and averse to the smallest exertion. During the whole of the Servian campaign he remained at Nisch, five hours' ride from Alexinatz, and only once, or at most twice, visited the army engaged before that town. Still, he might very likely have made a good commander-in-chief had he had a good and energetic lieutenant to carry his plans into effect. Such a man he certainly did not have in Ahmet Eyoub, who is almost as lethargic and inert as Abdul Kerim, without possessing one single spark of the latter's military ability. Abdul Kerim in command, with men like Suleiman Pasha and the brothers Hafiz and Aziz Pasha at the head of his *corps d'armée*, might have done great things; as it is, it is evident that he has, in fact, failed egregiously. It would, however, have been far better to have removed Ahmet Eyoub than Abdul Kerim. A change in the commander-in-chief in a campaign like the present is little short of disastrous. A new man is ignorant of the combinations of his predecessor and of the position of the various bodies of troops that compose his army. Nor does the choice of his successor appear to be a wise one. Mehemet Ali is, we believe, a Prussian by birth. He commanded at Novi Bazar during the Servian war, and showed the reverse of energy during that campaign. He has since been fully engaged in the war in Montenegro, and cannot have had time or opportunity to study the positions and situations in Bulgaria. Lastly, he is a good week's journey from his new command, and a week at such a time as this is an age. We cannot think that the Porte has improved its chances by this change of commanders at the present crisis of events."

**THE ENGLISHMAN AND THE BASHI-BAZOUK.**—The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Varna writes:—"An amusing incident occurred the other day between Rustchuk and Tchernavoda. An Englishman was proceeding to the town, when he was arrested by a Bashi-Bazouk, beautifully mounted. The ruffian drew his horse across the road, unsheathed his yataghan, and menaced instant death if the traveller advanced. The latter coolly drew his revolver, and pointed it at the head of the Bashi-Bazouk, much to his astonishment. He had got hold of the wrong man, and it did not take him much time to convince himself on that point; for he sheathed his yataghan, smiled, offered endless apologies to the Englishman, and would have sneaked off had he been allowed to do so. He was conducted, the revolver remaining all the time in close proximity to his brain, to the guard, and there in the crowd he managed to effect his escape. These fellows commit no end of depredations. The same Englishman on the same day heard a shot near him; walking up in the direction of the sound, he found a shepherd who had been shot by a Bashi-Bazouk for no offence whatever. He was quietly drinking at a fountain. It appears that the ruffian had only wanted to try a new rifle which had been given to him."

**REFUGEES FROM THE DOBRUDSCHA.**—The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Varna writes:—"Processions of bullock wagons miles in length still stream into Varna, containing the flying inhabitants

of the Dobrudscha. The scene on the road is indescribable; dead horses and buffaloes lying rotting beneath the sun, villages without a soul in them, the usual wayside inn tenantless, and no means of getting refreshment either for man or beast. It is calculated there are thirty thousand of these refugees encamped about Varna, and more will come when the Russians move this way. Where will they all go? I can assure you that about 20 per cent. of these people, whether from Rustchuk or Kustendjie, have only, and that with great difficulty, been able to raise their fare for the journey; but the remotest idea of what the future has in store for them never enters their heads. I have observed this several times—the usual thing for a passenger arriving at a railway station is to get away from it as soon as possible, either on foot or in a cab; not so now. The authorities have much difficulty in clearing the station of them; they know not where to go and are stupefied if any one asks them. The town is already immensely overcrowded, and as the numbers increase, provisions will diminish. When people are penniless and without food, however peaceable they may be in normal times, it is not to be wondered at if their desperation drives them to commit unlawful acts; temptation takes a strong hold on minds in such a state, and we shall have no civil authority to provide against hunger and want. Rustchuk has not been bombarded for six days, and already some of the inhabitants are talking about returning. Silly people! They know not what to do; a lull of six days makes them imagine all is over. I wish it were for their sakes, but I am afraid the day for the realisation of their hopes is far distant; a week of tranquillity is very ominous. To-day, perhaps, at least on the Rustchuk side, the spell may be broken."

**ADRIANOPLE** is situated at the confluence of the Tundja, the Maritza, and the Arda, and is about 135 miles distant from Constantinople. Its population has been variously estimated at from 80,000 to 140,000 inhabitants. According to the most trustworthy accounts, about half of these are Turks, 30,000 Bulgarians and Greeks, and the remainder Jews and Armenians. Adrianople was taken by the Turks from the Greek Emperors in 1362, and was made the capital of the Turkish Empire, remaining so until Constantinople was seized in 1453. It is at present virtually an open town. The old part is surrounded by a wall, and contains a citadel; but these are now useless as defences. Recently more modern works have been constructed by the Turks, but these are only of a field, or at the most of a provisional type. In the opinion of Von Moltke, the hollow roads, ditches, and garden walls without the town afford great facilities for its defence, and the approaches may be covered by troops drawn up so as to rest upon the rivers, but only in corps of not less than 30,000 or 40,000 men. The town is, however, overlooked by heights on every side, and, consequently it would be hardly possible to hold it against an army provided with modern artillery. The first view of Adrianople is described by Von Moltke as being wonderfully beautiful, the white minarets and the lead-roofed cupolas of the mosques, baths, and caravanserais rising in countless numbers above the endless mass of flat roofs and the broad tops of the plane trees. The country around is also exceedingly lovely. From the valleys of the rivers hills rise up gently, but to a considerable height, covered with vineyards and orchards; and as far as the eye can reach it sees nothing but fertile fields, groves of fruit-trees, and flourishing villages. Within, however, the streets are narrow and irregular, the shelving roofs of many of the houses projecting so as to meet those on the opposite side of the way.—*Pall Mall Gazette*. The Austrian correspondent of the *Times* says:—"The fortifications of Adrianople are very imperfect, and not even armed. One hundred cannon which had been announced for this destination have not been delivered. Some of them have been despatched in all haste, but they are still on the railway." All this has now been set right."

**THE REORGANISATION OF BULGARIA.**—The *Times* correspondent writes:—"In addition to four hundred Civil servants, sixty officers of the Russian Guards have been placed at Prince Tcherkasski's disposal for the administration of the new Russo-Bulgarian Government. There are several colonels and captains among the number. The Guards still remain in the Northern provinces of European Russia. The Bulgarian language being totally unintelligible to Russians, except the few who have made it the subject of philological study, it follows that the four hundred Civil servants who accompany Prince Tcherkasski will be obliged to carry on the administrative business of the country in Russian. A memorandum upon the Turkish administrative arrangements in Bulgaria has been drawn up by Prince Tcherkasski's staff, and printed at Bucharest."

**THE BATTLE OF ZEWIN DOOZ.**—The special correspondent of the *Times* with the Turkish army gives an interesting account of the battle between the Turks under the Hungarian "Pasha" Faizi, Mukhtar's chief of the staff, and the Russians under General Loris Melkoff. The writer says:—"At eleven a.m. on June 25 the Russian column, consisting (as now could be distinctly seen) of fifteen battalions, three batteries, and from 1,500 to 2,000 cavalry, was visible, moving over the hills from Mellidooz to Zewin. Without waiting even to halt and rest his men, the Russian general, Loris Melkoff himself, pushed on heavy columns to the right front of the Turkish position, where the ground is

split up into numerous rocky ravines, terminating under the Turkish entrenchments, in almost precipitous walls enfiladed for a distance of about 800 yards, and in many places exposed to cross fire from three entrenchments held by infantry, as well as to the sweeping fire from the six Krupp guns. The Russian guns, owing to the nature of the ground, could not come into action at a nearer range than 5,000 yards, and the Turks being about 1,500 feet above the level of their batteries, shots not actually striking the entrenchments either buried themselves in the ground on the face of the slope, or, passing over, fell harmless a long distance in rear of the ridge. The infantry fire, too, owing to their low position, was to a great extent nullified, while the Ottoman troops, safe behind their shelter trenches, rained in a fire from their Martini-Henry rifles that no troops could have lived under. Ten times were the Russians driven back, and ten separate times did they, with the gallant obstinacy characteristic of the nation, assail this almost impregnable position—certainly impregnable from the face they attacked it from. Seventeen Turkish battalions armed with the best shooting weapon in the world poured down an almost incessant fire on the Russian column; and when they, shaken and broken by their heavy losses, endeavoured to move off to their right up the valley and attack the more open ground in that direction, they were met by two fresh battalions, accompanied by two field guns, very fortunately sent down by Faizi Pasha, and although these suffered very heavily (one having no less than 150 men put *hors de combat*) they effectually checked the enemy. Again and again did the Russians press their attack, sometimes to within 200 yards of the Turkish trenches. Again and again were they forced back, unable to face the furious storm hurled against them. The sun went down on this scene of carnage, and yet the fight went on, the mid-summer moon lending her bright light to enable aggressor and oppressor to carry on their dread slaughter. In spite of their enormous losses, in spite of the death of two of their most gallant and determined leaders, in spite of their being unable to inflict any loss on their opponents, the Muscovites pressed on their attack; but at half-past eight in the evening, having lost nearly one-fourth of his force, Geyman drew off to Zewin. Had the Turkish commander possessed any confidence that his men would face their foe in the open, the Russians would have been followed up, and probably not a man would have escaped to tell the tale to the Grand Duke Michael at Kars; but, knowing that the strong point of his men was in fighting behind entrenchments, and being destitute of cavalry (for Moussa Pasha had been idly lying at Khorasan all day instead of moving up to support his bravely fighting compatriots), Faizi Pasha wisely determined to abandon all hope of pursuit, and allowed the Russians to draw off unmolested to a position near Zewin."

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Prince Milan has, it is stated, received an autograph letter from the Czar, expressing his thanks for the address sent him by the Servian Skuptschina; and Prince Gortschakoff has congratulated M. Ristic on the attitude of the present Cabinet.

The Imperial yacht Izzedin has left Constantinople with sealed orders, which the commander is instructed only to open at a distance of forty miles from the Dardanelles. It is believed at Constantinople that the object of these orders is to bring back Midhat Pasha.

The Berlin newspapers, discussing the probability of disturbances at Constantinople, call attention to the presence of the German fleet in the Levant, and state that it has instructions to act energetically for the protection of German interests in the East, and no less so for the interests of Russians remaining in Turkey under the protection of Germany.

More than 1,000 fugitives in all have arrived at Constantinople from Adrianople. A considerable number have been provided with lodgings by the residents.

It would seem that the Russians owe much of their success to the aid of the Bulgarians. It was Bulgarian guides of course that led the Russians to the Henikoi Pass; it was Bulgarian spies probably that informed them of the facts that the Turkish defences were placed elsewhere, and we hear of a body of these people having been detected in cutting the rails on the Adrianople railway.

The Russians are virtually in possession of the Danube between Rustchuk and Widdin, as the Turkish troops between Nikopol and Widdin are not in sufficient force to bar the Russian advance towards the latter place.

Hasan Pasha, who commanded the Turks at Nicopolis, and is now a prisoner at Bucharest, told M. Bratiano, the Roumanian Minister of the Interior, that he attributed the unopposed advance of the Russians in Bulgaria to the utter demoralisation of the Turkish Army, caused by the lack of munitions and everything needed to make an army efficient in the field. The Russian prisoners on this occasion were 2,000 and not 6,000. The rest of the 5,000 garrison were killed and wounded, or escaped during the night before the surrender.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* at Athens telegraphs that a profound impression has been produced in Greece by the recent Russian advance, and that it will be difficult to restrain the Cretans and Thessalians any longer. The prestige of Turkey has been completely destroyed by her failure to guard either the Danube or the Balkans. In two months more, the correspondent says, Greece would have been ready for active operations, but now

some great risk must be run to avoid the danger of trouble at home. The *Paris Temps* publishes a telegram from Athens, which states that detachments of Greek volunteers have crossed the frontier into Turkey, and that the Minister of War is mobilising the troops.

The commander of the late Danube flotilla has been summoned to Constantinople to explain why the Russian bridge at Sistova was not destroyed when there was opportunity.

The Montenegrins have commenced the siege of Nicksics, which they are bombarding. The army is stated to be in the highest spirits. To the consul of a neutral Power who endeavoured to persuade him to remain a passive spectator of the war, Prince Nikita has replied that it was impossible for Montenegrins to remain neutral while the Emperor of Russia was engaged in a war to liberate Christians from the Turkish yoke.

About 100 Bulgarian prisoners have arrived at Constantinople. They are said to be mostly spies who have helped the Russians, or persons who have risen against the Turks. They will probably be executed.

A telegram from Constantinople says:—"60,000 rifles have been distributed among the Bulgarians north and south of the Balkans. A party of Bulgarians have been detected in the act of removing the rails on the Adrianople railway at Tchataldea, with a view to prevent the transport of the troops to Adrianople. Some of the party were taken and have been brought here."

A letter from Vienna says:—"Considerable uneasiness is felt here at the manœuvres of the Italian fleet. More than ever is it apprehended that a secret understanding exists between Italy and Russia. This has been suspected more or less since Prince Humbert's visit to St. Petersburg, but it has now become the subject of serious preoccupation to this Government; in fact, you must not be surprised if this circumstance contributes to induce Austria to abandon ultimately her strictly passive attitude, however reluctant she may be to do so."

The Russians possess a list of the perpetrators of the massacres in Bulgaria last year, and invariably shoot any of them who fall into their hands.

A Reuter's telegram from Constantinople says:—"Mr. Layard declares that the statements published in the Vienna correspondence of a London newspaper on July 11, with regard to the despatch of the British fleet to Besika Bay, are entirely erroneous. His excellency never told Safvet Pasha that the fleet had come there with the object of protecting the Christian population of Turkey. There has been no discussion, and no question raised on the subject between Mr. Layard and the Porte."

From the diary of a Russian doctor killed while bearing a flag of truce, it appears that the Russians invaded Asiatic Turkey in Asia with 50,000 men.

Torpedoes, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, are being sunk on the Finnish shore near Biborg, under the command of Captain Neulski and General von Todleben.

There is great activity in the districts between the Montenegrin and Servian frontiers. The Turks are fortifying Sienitz, Novi Bazar, and Mitrovitz, and assembling forces there.

The semi-official *Monday Review* of Vienna publishes a letter from its Berlin correspondent, usually well informed, which discusses the chances of peace and the conditions which Russia would feel herself justified in imposing on the Turks. The writer makes them out to be the acceptance of the Berlin Memorandum, and its application under the control of Russia; the complete autonomy of Bulgaria, and a war indemnity, which Turkey would never be able to pay, and which would, therefore, have to be commuted into a proportionate cession of Armenia. It is obvious, however, continues the writer, that these conditions would never be accepted by Turkey as long as the army of Shumla remained intact, and Rustchuck and Adrianople did not fall into the hands of the Russians.

The steamers which watch over the Suez Canal have been increased from two to four, in consequence of the mysterious arrest of an Armenian or Maltese, said to have been provided with a chest of dynamite cartridges with the design of blowing up the Canal.

The German Mediterranean Squadron is reported to have left Beyrout on the 21st inst., and to have arrived on the 22nd inst., at Larnica, Cyprus.

The Servian Skuptschina has granted a vote for the maintenance of a corps of observation on the Turkish frontier, and for the establishment of a camp of twenty-four battalions of Militia. Before proroguing it also gave authority to the Government to take all steps which the situation may render necessary.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept of a copy of Mr. Tegg's work, "Meetings and Greetings; the Salutations, Obeisances, and Courtesies of Nations."

With the last number of the *Live Stock Journal* (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin), is published an illustration of the Colorado potato beetle. The greatest pains have been taken to carry out the suggestion made by the Royal Agricultural Society that the insect should be shown in all the stages of its development and its natural colours. This plate, together with a special article by Dr. Robert Brown, will be sent gratis to the secretary of any farmer's club, chamber of agriculture, or other agricultural body that may apply for it.

### THE FRENCH CRISIS.

The French Government has decided to postpone the elections till October 14, so as to have full time to bring administrative pressure to bear on the constituencies. Friday's *Bulletin des Communes*, the new official organ of the Government in the provinces, goes further than any of its predecessors in addressing the country people on the forthcoming elections. It says:—

The Marshal being resolved to remain till 1880, a Chamber of Deputies must be named which will be in accord with him and his policy, because in the first place sensible people will not desire to vote without any effect, which they would do if they elected a House antagonistic to the President of the Republic. Of what good would be such a Chamber? None. What could it do? Nothing. If it passed bad laws they would be rejected by the Senate. If it declared war against the Marshal it would be again dissolved.

This passage in the Government circular has given rise to considerable dissatisfaction and alarm in Republican circles. Twelve ex-deputies in as many departments are bringing actions against the prefects for posting libels in the *Bulletin des Communes*. The Juridical Committee considers that the actions will lie. M. de Fourtoun will claim the undivided responsibility and carry these affairs to the Council of State.

The Mayors of Chateauroux, Montbard, St. Flour, and other towns containing more than 4,000 inhabitants, have been dismissed. This has drawn from them stinging letters. M. Tremonsot, Mayor of Montbard, says that since the 8th July he has refused to let the *Bulletin des Communes* be posted on the walls, because it teemed with odious calumnies against the 363, and he would be no accomplice in the propagation of libels. The Sub-Mayor of Argelles has refused to retain his post after the dismissal of his friend the Mayor. M. Bottard, the dismissed Mayor of an important town in the Department of the Indre, writes to the Prefect to say that he will persevere in his Republican propaganda. Searches are being made in the Department of the Somme in private houses for seditious pamphlets. In the Vosges the gendarmerie have been called out to the railway-stations to see that the guards and station-masters do not smuggle into the towns forbidden newspapers. Several Languedoc journals are to be prosecuted for maintaining that fraternisation with the Germans is a public duty, and for giving the preference over Marshal MacMahon to Prince Bismarck.

The Tribunal of Toulouse has given with regard to irregular booksellers a decision parallel to that of Montpellier. Any shopkeeper can after making the declaration required by law at the Prefecture, sell books or journals. The owners of the *Petite République Française* have sued M. de Nadillac, the Prefect at Tours, for 100,000 francs damages, for stopping the street sale of that paper. The proprietors of the *Temps*, *Bien Public*, and *Petite République* have summoned the Prefect of Eprenay before the tribunals for forbidding the sale of those papers at Orleans.

Marshal MacMahon is about to visit Bourges, and it is expected that he will make a speech there. The speech will not, however, according to the *Moniteur*, assume the character of a manifesto. That will be issued at the commencement of the electoral period, and will serve as a programme for all the candidates patronised by the Government.

A few days ago the Duc de Broglie was at the Théâtre Français, where, at the performance of the *Barbier de Séville*, he had to draw back in his box to avoid the hostile demonstrations of the pit as soon as he showed himself in front.

The Roman correspondent of the *Times* makes the statement that the Comte de Chambord has sent a letter to the Pope on the subject of the approaching elections in France, in which, contrary to the opinion held at the Vatican, he urges that it is no longer opportune to make common cause with all the Conservative party, inasmuch as there appears every probability of its simply turning to the advantage of the Bonapartists. The Pope has not replied to this letter, which appears to have been written more than a week ago, but "a distinguished personage" connected with the Pontifical Court is about to make a tour in France and in England and to confer with Prince Louis Napoleon, in order to endeavour to place the different Monarchical parties in accord and induce them to set aside the dynastic question until 1880.

M. John Lemoine, in the *Débats*, declares that the present Government in a few months will do more to demoralise the country than the Empire did in twenty years, for never has the spy and informer system been so systematically made a political institution. He says:—

A great English agitator boasted of being able to drive a coach and six through any Act of Parliament. Our Ministers have the same ability. They do not violate the laws; they evade them; they are expert in the art of skirting the boundaries without crossing them; they are studying the limits. It is chicanery raised to the level of a system of government. Such a spectacle is contemptible; such pottiness is a sign of decay which reacts from the Government on the country. It is the demoralisation of a whole nation.

In another article M. Lemoine says:—

The Government gives it to be publicly understood that its patronage will be extended paternally and impartially to all candidates whose desire is to overthrow the Republic. The much-talked of constitutional liberties are worse than disregarded. No adays a new Government does not bring a doctrine with it, but prefects; it has no ideas, it has only employees which are

sufficient to satisfy its intellectual wants. The opinion of the country is of no account in its eyes; on the contrary, it is the Government, with the help of its functionaries, which undertakes to form this opinion. Such an insult it is impossible to cast in the face of a whole nation. It is simply telling them that they are a mere gang of negroes, incapable of thinking or of acting for themselves; without will, without dignity, without public spirit. The Government treats the nation as if it were a mass of electoral matter, to be forged and transformed to the proper form by administrative hammers in the shape of prefects, sub-prefects, juges de paix, gendarmes, and rural police.

M. de Fourtoun's efforts to keep Conservative candidates from opposing each other have failed to prevent such an occurrence at Bordeaux. From that city a Bonapartist has come forward in opposition to the Legitimist who was before the electors.

M. Caillaux, the Minister of Finance, has addressed a circular to the functionaries under his control, marking out the line of conduct which they are to follow at the approaching elections. The sum and substance of this document is that the functionaries and agents connected with the Ministry of Finance must not do anything which could allow them to be ranked amongst the adversaries of the Government if they wish to retain their livelihood.

The new President of the United States seems disposed to depart from the traditions of the White House by bringing literary men to the front. He has just offered the Embassy at St. Petersburg to Mr. Bayard Taylor, and he had already given diplomatic appointments to Mr. Lowell (author of the "Biglow Papers"), and Mr. Dana, son of the writer of "Two Years before the Mast."

A new edition of Foxe's "Acts and Monuments," as edited by the Rev. Josiah Pratt, is announced for September by the Religious Tract Society. The Rev. Dr. Stoughton has enriched the edition by Life of the great martyrologist, with a lengthened critical account of the book. The work is in eight large octavo volumes, and will be sold for fifty shillings.

Dr. Morell Mackenzie, the consulting physician of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Golden-square, and who established and organised the hospital, on making his usual daily visit was recently presented on the occasion of his birthday, by the executive, medical staff, and patients with a testimonial, consisting of a handsome clock and ornaments, in recognition of the constant care and attention devoted by him to its interests.

The current number of the *Popular Science Review* has an interesting article by Mr. Richard A. Proctor on the approaching opposition of the planet Mars in the autumn of this year. The points to which Mr. Proctor directs the special attention of observers are—the position of the South Polar snowcap, the rotation-period of the planet, and the determination of the configuration of the various lands and seas. He moreover gives a "Chart of Mars on Mercator's Projection," in which the various continents, lands, oceans, and seas are laid down and named. One of the last we notice is named "Beer Sea."

A new edition of Allan Cunningham's well-known work, "Lives of the British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects," is in course of preparation, and will be published by Messrs. George Bell and Sons. This will not be a mere reprint, but will possess additional value and interest from its containing a considerable amount of new material collected, some by the author himself, and the rest by his son, Colonel Cunningham, for this purpose. It will now be edited by Mrs. Charles Heaton, who will also continue the work by adding a few biographies, so as to bring it down to the present day.

MASKELYNE AND COOKE.—There are two public entertainments—both in Piccadilly—the perennial success of which sufficiently attests the real skill of the entertainers; one being that of the "Moore and Burgess Minstrels," and the other that of Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke at the Egyptian Hall. But the singers have the great advantage of a wider range, as well as of a larger public to appeal to. Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke appeal to the eye, and not to the ear; but they also appeal to the understanding, and do more than merely profess to amuse. The Chinese plate-spinning and the Japanese top-spinning are feats of manual dexterity—very surprising for their cleverness, but not in the slightest degree mysterious. Much more, however, is to be said of "Psycho" and "Zoe," and of the "light and dark stance extraordinary"; inasmuch as the spectator, if he is inclined to think, as well as look, is kept in a constant state of wonderment as to how the effects can possibly be produced. We have seen the tricks played with the cabinet on more than one or two occasions, and are as much puzzled as at first. "Psycho" is as provokingly cool and correct in his card-playing as ever, and equally inscrutable. And now Mr. Maskelyne gives the public another puzzle in "Zoe"—a female companion automaton, who puts down on paper the figures of the calculations made by Psycho, and also does business on her own account, by drawing sketches of well-known public characters, in sight, and at the suggestion, of the audience. Mr. Maskelyne is charmingly frank in his statements, and particularly anxious that you should know in what way these phenomenal results are not produced; but he boasts—and probably with reason—that all the attempts made by clever people to discover the "why and because" have as yet failed. Whatever the *modus operandi* may be, these two figures are triumphs of mechanical ingenuity and of patient perseverance.

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## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1877.

## SUMMARY.

DAY by day the news from European Turkey is become more exciting and more painful. It is becoming a war of races and of religious fanaticism, in which the news of terrible outrages on both sides mingles with the reports of fierce conflicts. Perhaps the event which involves the largest consequences is the summary dismissal of Abdul Kerim Pasha, and the appointment of Mehemet Ali Pasha to succeed him. That energetic officer is already at Shumla. He has at once reversed the policy of his predecessor, and sent large reinforcements south of the Balkans to arrest the invader in his headlong course, but he has under him an ill-appointed army decimated by disease. Russia is making a supreme and daring effort. She will not fail from want of numbers, if handled with military skill. Fresh divisions are being poured across the Danube by the several bridges which have recently been constructed; and against the vague rumours of a possible pacific transaction is to be set the ominous fact that the second reserve in Russia is about to be called out.

The Shipka Pass, which gives the Russian legions and baggage-trains an easy passage

into Roumelia, was not gained without a desperate conflict, and its capture, although very strongly fortified and defended by 10,000 men, illustrates the amazing incapacity of the Turks. The tide is now flowing down the southern slopes of the Balkans with little to arrest it at present. Raouf Pasha, with his horde of Circassian irregular troops, could not stem the invasion, which is mightily assisted by the co-operation of the Bulgarian population. Beaten once, he has been reinforced, and has returned to the charge. There were rumours at Bucharest on Monday of a desperate conflict at Eski Sagra, in which Raouf attacked General Gourko with superior numbers, but was defeated with an immense loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. As a consequence of this victory, the Russians are marching upon Philippopolis, the centre of the massacres last spring. The only disciplined troops to arrest them are some 20,000 men under Suleiman Pasha from Montenegro, and the force that has been detached from Shumla, and is probably now threatening the Balkans. Both at Adrianople and Constantinople great consternation prevails, and in Thrace and Epirus the Greeks are preparing to seize the golden opportunity of rising against the Turks.

North of that range, Osman Pasha has been marching a large force from Widdin, with the intention of relieving Nicopolis. Being too late, he took up a position at Plevna. Here he was attacked by a portion of the 9th Russian Corps, which was repulsed with heavy loss. How far Osman Pasha, who seems to be an enterprising officer, will be able to operate on the Russian right flank, and what dispositions Mehemet Ali is making with the same object on the other side, is not known. The newspaper correspondents, and even the military *attachés*, have been expelled from Shumla, and have retired to Rasgrad, and probably great military events, north and south of the Balkans, will take place within the next ten days. Meanwhile the fortress of Rustchuk is being enveloped by the *corp d'armée* under the Czarévitch, but the bombardment from the Bulgarian side has not opened. In the Dobrudzha, General Zimmermann has mastered the whole line of the Tchernavoda-Kustendje Railway after some fighting, and has not only arrived before Silistria, which is to be besieged, but has detached a considerable force towards Varna. The Turks have now their hands full. Besides the tremendous struggle in which they are engaged on either side of the Balkans, some Roumanian troops have crossed the Danube into Bulgaria; the Greeks of the border provinces are on the point of rising; the Montenegrins, almost freed from the presence of their hereditary enemy, have taken some of the Duga forts and invested Nicksics; the Bosnian insurgents are again taking the field; and the Cretans are showing signs of revolt.

It is perhaps these symptoms of a general conflagration, in which Turkish rule will go down for ever in these outlying provinces, that is driving to frenzy their foremost champion in the English press. The *Daily Telegraph* is in hysterics, and has Gallipoli on the brain. Our troops ought to go there—must go there—shall go there—says the newspaper "with the largest circulation in the world." Why is not this imperious editor installed in Downing-street? "An immense majority at home applauds"—what? not the decision of the Government, but "the evident purpose of the Cabinet." But is it evident? Why then does the *Telegraph* talk of "the feeling of extraordinary impatience which is growing up among the nation," and actually threaten the Government if it does not expel objecting members, and at once commit this country to the defence of the tottering Ottoman tyranny, and thus plunge us into a European war. Reasonable people smile at this balderdash, and adopt the natural conclusion that the *Telegraph* cries out so loud because its Turkish client is in extremity, which, if true, would excite profound satisfaction throughout England.

Under the influence of exciting war news, and the summer weather, the Parliamentary Session is languishing, but hon. members are sorely tried by the obstructive tactics of Messrs. Biggar, Parnell, and O'Gorman, who kept the House of Commons sitting till two o'clock this morning with irrelevant talk and constant divisions. What they have been doing all the week is described elsewhere. Then the pretence was the injurious clauses of the Irish Judicature Bill. Now it is the South Africa Bill. As Sir W. Harcourt said, "This deliberate obstruction of public business by a small number of Irish members must sooner or later form the basis of the action which that House must before long take." Partly owing to these tactics, the Government are throwing overboard their measures.

Last Thursday Sir Stafford Northcote withdrew the Valuation Bill, the Irish Valuation Bill, the Bishoprics Bill, the Patents Bill, and the Scotch Poor-law Bill. Three more victims, the Scotch Roads and Bridges Bill, the Bankruptcy Bill, and the Factories Bill, were respite for a few days longer, but there is little doubt as to their ultimate fate, especially if another debate on the Eastern Question should become necessary.

The French elections are to take place on the 14th of October. The action taken by the Government, with a view to wrest a verdict in their favour, is bitterly described by M. Lemoine as "chicanery raised to the level of a system of Government"—"the demoralisation of a whole nation," which, adds this incisive writer, are dealt with as though they were "a mere gang of negroes"—"a mass of electoral matter, to be forged and transformed to the proper form by administrative hammers in the shape of prefects, sub-prefects, juges de paix, gendarmes, and rural police." Nevertheless, the President and his Ministers are getting much disquieted at their inability to move the mass of the electors, and at the widening of the feud between the Bonapartists and Legitimists.

The deplorable American railway strike is hardly distinguishable from civil war, and seems to be extending. Large bodies of working-men have throughout the North, taken the side of the aggrieved *employés*, and a great part of the traffic of the country is paralysed. A telegram from New York dated yesterday says, "The strike has extended to-day to the New York Central and several Western railroads. Four Main Trunk lines to the West are now paralysed, and the trains are stopped on the Canada Southern, the Michigan Central, the Lake Shore, the Philadelphia and Erie, the Wabash, and several Indiana Railroads. The strikers are masters of the situation at St. Louis, where the trains on all the lines are stopped." At Pittsburg there have been terrible conflicts, loss of life, and destruction of railway property, and yesterday, in a conflict between the local militia and the mob at Reading, five persons were killed and twenty-five wounded. Another telegram of yesterday says:—"Alarm and anxiety are felt everywhere except at Washington, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, where the Federal troops are stationed. The strikers control the railways and stop the trains. They hold meetings and find sympathy among the lower classes, causing the labourers to stop work and join them. The militia have been called out in every State affected, but have not yet proved of any avail. Wherever they forcibly interfere bloodshed occurs, and the result is only to exasperate the mob and complicate the situation." With few troops that cannot be moved, and unreliable militia, the strikers and their allies are almost "masters of the situation." Our "law-abiding" American cousins present themselves in a new light, and we profoundly regret the appalling revelation.

## THE MINISTERIAL PUZZLE.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S Government have thrown the political world into a state of dire perplexity—not, indeed, for the first time; for nearly every conspicuous act of his see-saw Cabinet has brought about a similar result. Her Majesty's Ministers have seen fit to follow up the despatch of the British fleet to Bosika Bay by ordering the garrisons of Malta and Gibraltar to be reinforced by 3,000 men. The one step followed upon the Russian passage of the Danube; the other coincides with the crossing of the Balkans. In each case we are forbidden to regard them as a cause and effect, or as a warning or menace. The advisers of the Crown have all at once discovered that the Mediterranean garrisons are below their proper strength, and that in view of "the uncertain and disturbed condition of Europe," as Lord Derby puts it, or "the present unsettled state of the Mediterranean region," to quote Sir Stafford Northcote's phraseology, they ought to be raised to their full complement. This explanation—if so it may be called—has fairly puzzled our daily contemporaries. Each interprets the act according to his own fancy. The *Times* refuses to regard the despatch of this reinforcement as meaning any intervention in the war which desolates the East; the *Daily News* thinks the measure is quite consistent with the neutrality professed by the Government, and as not calculated to give umbrage to either of the belligerents. On the other hand, the anti-Russian papers hardly know what conclusion to adopt. While the *Morning Post* holds the action taken by the Government to be the first step in fulfilment of the policy which they have all along sought to realise—the protection of British interests, and

the fire-eating *Daily Telegraph* pretends that Gallipoli is the ultimate destination of the troops, the *Standard* condemns the extraordinary caution of the Cabinet, which needs a little more frankness and audacity; and the *Pall Mall Gazette* is sarcastic at the expense of a Government anxious to convince Parliament that no *arrière pensée* lurks in their explanations, and which have not "the least idea of intervening anywhere, or for any purpose whatever, or at any time whatever."

From these expressions of opinion we may on the whole infer that the Government have no intention to drift into an intervention policy, and that the Turcophile organs, which were so jubilant on Monday, are greatly disappointed at their decision. A force of 3,000 men is too small to be landed on Turkish soil with ulterior intentions—too small, indeed, for any purpose except to indicate that our Cabinet will not be uninterested spectators of the progress of the war. At the same time it is no doubt gratifying to Lord Beaconsfield to let the world know that his "spirited foreign policy" is not abandoned, and to familiarise Englishmen in particular with the idea that they have a stake in the terrible conflict. Either the present decision of the Cabinet is a compromise between its belligerent members who would fain plant our troops at Gallipoli, and those who would intervene later rather than sooner; or it has been dictated by the attitude of the other European Powers, Austria especially, which wisely declines to mobilise a regiment or spend a kreutzer till her interests are actually imperilled by the war. Any movement which indicated a readiness to drift into war would be regarded by the British people with suspicion and alarm. But the step now taken by our Government is deprived of any special significance by the remarks of Lord Derby in the House of Lords on Thursday night. Replying to Lord Stratheden, who contended that in a war in which we have been neutral and inactive, we could not be expected to exercise an important influence over its results, the Foreign Minister said he totally dissented from that view. "I cannot," he added, "conceive a situation in which you can interfere with more influence or effect than at the close of a war, when the belligerent Powers are more or less exhausted and worn out by the struggle, while you are still uncommitted to any course, and while your own forces are fresh and unbroken." It is obvious that a Minister who could one day advocate thus emphatically a neutral policy to the end, and next day support in a Cabinet Council a proposal which was intended to be a first step in violation of neutrality would be practising a gross deception. We do not believe that either Lord Derby or Ministers collectively could take such a course. Nor can we doubt that on Thursday night his lordship announced the deliberate policy of the Government; and, as the *Times* says, "It agrees sufficiently with the feeling of the country, which has a settled antipathy to a Turkish alliance, and, indeed, would not submit to it on any consideration whatever."

Nevertheless, the despatch of reinforcements to Malta and Gibraltar at the present time is a mystery which seems likely to remain unexplained until light is thrown upon it by diplomatic revelations from some European capital. There may be reasons why England should be saddled with a considerable, though not burdensome, expense in the way of preparation from which Austria is exempted; and perhaps they may be stated when Ministers submit to Parliament, as they will probably be obliged to do, a Supplementary Estimate. It is reported from Berlin that should British troops be landed at Gallipoli, Austria will deem it her duty to occupy Bosnia or Herzegovina. In this statement we see the extreme peril of outside intervention in the terrible conflict now raging in Turkey. All the Powers wisely hold aloof, but of all the neutral Powers we alone have taken a step that suggests such an alternative. It means nothing, we are told; but we are not told what was the imperative necessity of strengthening our garrisons in the Mediterranean at the present time. To occupy the territory of one of the belligerents would be a clear violation of neutrality, and as the semi-official paper at St. Petersburg says, it would absolve Russia from her promise to respect English interests in the East. We do not wonder that Her Majesty's Ministers shrink from the advice daily and passionately urged upon them by the fanatical partisans of Turkey to rush into this frightful war, and thus provoke a general European conflagration. The conflict now going on is truly "horrible and heartrending." So much the more desirable is it that the results shall be commensurate and, if possible, final. We hope and believe that the English people will be induced on no pretext to

sanction a policy which will aim at averting from the worn-out Ottoman Empire the doom which seems impending, and which, under the delusive cry of "British interests," would prevent such a reconstruction of Turkey as will be beneficial to the subject Christian populations, and pave the way for a durable peace.

#### THE STRIKE IN THE UNITED STATES.

It is the tendency of everything in the United States to assume gigantic proportions, while the most extreme phenomena of social life succeed each other with a rapidity that reminds us of the fiery tornadoes on the vast bosom of the sun. They have had the greatest civil war, and the biggest national debt that the world has ever known, unless, indeed, with regard to the latter privilege the French have outdone them. No social revolution in the experience of mankind can be compared for suddenness and extent with the emancipation of four millions of slaves. And now the States are visited by a strike amongst a most important section of the labouring classes, which has already assumed the proportions of a civil war. The depression of trade in America has been too well known in this country, and has severely affected investors. This depression has weighed with most disastrous influence upon the railway enterprises of the north-eastern and north-western States, in parts of which money had been recklessly squandered upon the wildest and most hopeless speculations. These bogus railways temporarily served the purpose of stock-exchange gamblers, who often made rapid fortunes; and in the long run they will probably be made available for legitimate trade, by the development of the resources of the country; but for the present they far exceed the needs of internal traffic.

Amongst the results of this premature growth of railways has been the creation of an unnecessarily large army of station officers, signalmen, engine-drivers, and other railway servants, who have been attracted by wages wholly beyond the legitimate expenditure of the companies. We do not say that such wages have been high in proportion to the general prices commanded hitherto by labour in the United States; indeed the reverse appears to be nearer the truth. The railway servants have not had—as, indeed, the humbler agents of unsound speculations never do receive—their fair share of the plunder taken from the public. But, be that as it may, the wages actually received were a charge that the various bodies of directors believed to be wholly inconsistent with any prospect of dividends. One of their first measures therefore, after the storm that swept away dishonest speculators and their falsehoods, was to institute a reduction of wages all round. In a country where not only the elements of education, but the interests of political life, pervade all classes universally, it might have been foreseen that a change so seriously affecting large numbers of the most highly skilled workmen, would inevitably lead to formidable combinations for self-defence.

But that such combinations should have betaken themselves, apparently without any long negotiation, to the extremes of brutal violence; that they should have blockaded the lines, torn up the rails, and destroyed the plant of the companies—thus exhausting still farther the very resources from which larger pay was demanded—is a result which at first sight strikes with despair the most sanguine prophets of human progress. But these combinations have gone further than that. They have resisted in open fight both police and soldiery; they have formed themselves into irregular armies; they have armed themselves with rifles and even cannon; they have stormed buildings in which the overpowered troops had taken refuge; and for a time at least have made themselves masters of important centres of trade.

All this looks very black; but what is at first sight the worst feature of all, may perhaps involve the elements of hope. It is strange, but true, that these destructive bands, these enemies of civilised order, have a large amount of public opinion in their favour, even amongst the populations most injured. In our own country if the employees of gas-works or railways threaten a peaceable strike, to say nothing of violence and bloodshed, the self-interest of all other classes is at once touched, and the most energetic protests are made. But the very towns that are now deprived of all communication for weeks together are found to be largely in favour of the men who have thus injured them; so much so, indeed, that the local militia is not to be trusted, but shows an unmistakable disposition to fraternise with the rioters. What is the reason of this? It can be

no pleasure to a peaceable and law-abiding people to have the standard of revolt and civil war unfolded in their midst, their trade annihilated, and their property threatened with destruction. There must be some deep reason for this apparently unnatural sympathy. And it is to be found, we think, in the widespread conviction that the workmen are unjustly suffering for the bold dishonesty of a few successful men. But this feeling must surely carry with it an effectual warning against the whole morbid growth of insatiable greed, arrogant self-will, and unsound political economy, to which these evils are ultimately due.

There is no doubt whatever that the Federal power, which mastered the Southern States, will, when fairly roused, make short work of this trades-union rebellion. Indeed, a proposal was reported the other day for a levy of 75,000 troops. But after peace and order are once more restored, the great social problem of the wage-earning class, and the extent of the share in the good things of this life to which they have a right, will remain to be faced. In some respects the people of the United States are better situated for solving this problem than any others in the world. But it has pleased them to throw away all their advantages by some of the silliest defiance of irreversible law that experience can show. Their stolid persistency in a tariff, far more effective for protection than for revenue, exaggerates unnaturally the cost of tools, of machinery, of dress-stuffs and of clothing. One result is that the making of railways is far more expensive than it needs to be. And even high wages go a very little way to provide home comforts for the working man, to whom all but the merest necessities of existence are enhanced in price for the benefit of a few grasping millionaires. The unsound system of finance, therefore, burns the candle at both ends. It works adversely in two directions at once. It wastes capital, and it makes the workman unusually sensitive to the least depression in wages. Experience keeps a dear school, but is usually effective in the long run, and it is to be hoped that after the people of the United States and their railway servants have been driven by false political economy to fight a pitched battle with mutual destruction, with wanton bloodshed and inestimable misery, the party of common-sense will obtain a large accession of strength.

Mr. Charles G. Leland ("Hans Breitmann") has presented to the British Museum a remarkable copy of the famous Declaration made by President Lincoln on Jan. 1, 1863, of the emancipation of the slaves in all the States of the Union then in arms against the executive authority of the American Republic. This copy is one bearing the autograph signature of the President himself, countersigned by Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, and with his autograph. Only a very few copies were issued with these autograph signatures, and they have now become excessively difficult to procure.—*Athenæum*.

POPULATION OF THE EARTH.—The known population of the whole earth, according to a recent German authority, is about 1,424,000,000, divided as follows:—Europe, with an area of 179,833 square miles, 309,178,300 inhabitants, or 1,719 to the square mile; Asia, 813,304 square miles, 824,548,500 inhabitants, or 1,014 to the square mile; Africa, 543,614 square miles, 199,921,600 inhabitants, or 368 to the square mile; Australia and Polynesia, 161,010 square miles, 4,748,600 inhabitants, or 29 to the square mile; and America, 747,040 square miles, 85,519,800 inhabitants, or 114 to the square mile; in all 2,444,800 square miles, 1,423,917,000 inhabitants, or 582 to the square mile for the whole earth's surface. It must not be forgotten that these square miles are German geographical, of which one is practically equal to 21½ English statute square miles, the total inhabitants per English square mile being thus reduced to 21.

HOME HOSPITALS FOR THE WELL-TO-DO.—On Friday afternoon a meeting was held, under the presidency of the Duke of Northumberland, at which it was resolved to establish an association to provide homes which should be self-supporting for the treatment and cure of diseases, as in hospitals, by skilled nursing, rest, and regulated diet, under proper sanitary and hygienic conditions, with the comforts of home, for the benefit of all classes when attacked by illness who could afford to pay in various degree for such advantages. For that purpose the committee decided to make an appeal to the public for funds—say 20,000*l.*—to enable them to open one or more homes fitted with every comfort and requirement which science and forethought could suggest. They proposed that every contributor of fifty guineas and upwards should be regarded as a governor of the association with the following privileges—eligibility to serve on the committee of management, priority of admission to the homes, and power to nominate patients. Other donors would have privileges equal to the amount of their donation. The committees of management and finance were appointed, and it was resolved, among others, to invite the Bishop of London, Monsignore Capel, Admiral Sir Claude Buckle, and others, to join them.

## Literature.

## GEIKIE'S LIFE OF CHRIST.\*

In the list of authorities appended to the preface of this work there are nearly thirty lives of Christ, besides other treatises of a biographical character. We should have thought that the existence of so many works of the kind would have deterred Dr. Geikie from the creation of another. Not so, however. He considers, as the preface informs us, that "no apology is needed for the publication of another Life of Christ, for the subject, to use the words of Mr. Carlyle, is 'of quite perennial infinite character, and its significance will ever demand to be anew inquired into, and anew made manifest.'" If this be so, and we will not dispute it, we have simply to ask whether Dr. Geikie has so treated this solemn subject as to have brought out its significance in a manner surpassing his predecessors, or with such freshness as to justify the demand he makes upon the public. We will answer the question by describing as clearly and as briefly as possible the contents of the two large and handsome volumes before us.

Of the author's intentions we can speak with a more unfeigned respect than of some portions of his work. No man, so far as we know, who has written the life of Jesus, has exhibited a more sincere love for his subject, or a more childlike admiration of him. But these qualities are combined with a sort of speculative curiosity rather than the profound reverence and awe which the character and work of Christ should excite. This state of mind is surely not compatible with that which Goethe imposed upon Wilhelm Meister, nor does it harmonise with the austere brevity of the Evangelists. That Dr. Geikie loves and adores the character of Christ is evident from much that he has written, but he does not trust it to make its own impression. In the introduction he cites Shakespeare, the astronomers and philosophers of England and Germany, Goethe, Rousseau, Carlyle, and many others as witnesses to the worth of Jesus of Nazareth. This to us seems a lack of faith; but when he proceeds to quote "Bertrand's Memoirs," in which Napoleon is made to talk in a strained rhetorical manner about himself, Alexander, Cæsar, and Christ, we feel that we are approaching profanity. We are surprised that the words of our Lord did not occur to Dr. Geikie—"But I receive not testimony from man." Respecting the erudition and scholarship of the author, no reasonable doubt can be entertained; the book is a monument of industry and a mine of learning. Very much of it is of course only remotely, if at all, connected with Christ, but it has to do with the times, if not with the life, and is therefore of interest, if not of much value. The students of our theological colleges, ministers, and others, who preside over Bible-classes, will find much of the information here given of great worth and novelty. The geographical portion of the work is well done, and the map is not only accurate, but by means of lines and colour is rendered ingeniously instructive of the superficial character of the Holy Land, as well as of the relative positions of towns and places. In fine, we have here brought together in text, and notes, and sidelines a mass of information which may doubtless be found in many cyclopædias, but which would have to be sought for. It is here under our hand. As an example of editorial and press work, we cannot speak too highly of what has been accomplished by Dr. Geikie and his printer.

Nevertheless, the work is not such that we can give to it unqualified praise. In the first place, it is so uncritical as to be at times misleading. Let it be admitted that it was no part of Dr. Geikie's duty to defend miracles or to reconstruct the text of the four Gospels, still it was his duty to give his readers an intelligible chronology. It would have been far better to have adopted the arrangement of events commonly received amongst English readers, as in Greswell or Robinson, than to have disarranged the narrative in what seems an arbitrary manner. If it was necessary to go into the keeping of any authority, why not have chosen such as would be most in agreement with the plainest inferences from the Evangelists? It would have been safer than to have adopted Ewald and Keim, Greswell and Wieseler for other periods. It should be remembered that the two first writers are critical, and one of their canons of judging is that the supernatural is incredible. This influences all their views, and renders them unfit guides for one who assumes the truth of miracles throughout.

These are, however, matters of minor impor-

tance; nor can we hope to settle finally what was the order of the events of our Lord's ministry between the final leave-taking of Galilee and the memorable supper at Bethany. Our chief complaint is that Dr. Geikie has not done what he proposed to do: he has not reached the standard by which he wishes his work to be measured. He intended a life of Christ which should be interpretative and expository; which should not attempt to "describe the infinite dignity of His person," but should "present His acts and words as they would strike those who first saw or heard them." We submit that has not been done. Fictions are given when facts cannot be found, and there are additions to the Gospel history unlike the original in simplicity. What is far worse, the personality which appears in the Gospels with clearness and dignity, is too often obscured and degraded. The truth of these opinions will become evident by two or three short quotations. The calling of Peter and his companions from their fishing is assumed in the authority of Ewald to have taken place on a Friday. "*The day passed, doubtless, in further work for the kingdom.*" Jesus did not, however, go that night to Peter's house, but spent the hours in solitary devotion." The words in italics would be pure fiction were they not turned into a conjecture by the *doubtless*. But what authority have we for the second statement? A note tells us—"Had He gone with Peter He would have cured the Apostle's mother-in-law without waiting till after He came from the synagogue next day." Our author proceeds from his hypothesis about the day's work, through his inference about the night, to say—"We can fancy . . . that the day closed in. . . . As the moon rose beyond the hills . . . on their lonely heights. . . . we can imagine Him, spreading out His arms as if to take it all to His heart, and then prostrating Himself, as it were, with it, before God, to intercede for it with the Eternal, His brow touching the earth in lowly abasement, while he pleaded for man as His friend and brother, in words of infinite love and tenderness." And then follows a quotation in the same strain from Delitzsch, who unfortunately has led other English writers besides Dr. Geikie astray in this fictitious and romantic style of completing the evangelical history. Thus the circumstances and manner of the conversion of Mary Magdalene are pure invention. One evening as His disciples were rowing Jesus back to Capernaum—"the sun was just setting, but a few beams seem to have lingered to die away on His face, and the full moon rose, as if to see Him from behind the brown hills still bathed in purple"—they noticed a boat from Magdala with a sick person in it. The boatmen bring their boats together. The sick woman—Mary—struggles against the influence of Jesus, but He prevails.

The poor raving creature now became quiet, and did not need to be held; her convulsions ceased, the contortions of her features, and the wildness of her eyes passed off, and profuse sweat burst from her brow, and mingled with her tears. . . . John stepped back into the boat to Jesus, and the other boat shot out into the lake on the way home. The two women sat on the middle seat.

Another instance is even worse, as it depicts Jesus and His mother under circumstances which are highly improbable, and ventures to conceive and report the conversation which they had together. The preaching and rejection at Nazareth Luke places very soon after the Temptation. This is admitted by most commentators. Dr. Geikie confounds this visit with another mentioned by Mark in the sixth chapter. He says, "Jesus had never visited Nazareth since His leaving it, and His heart, doubtless, yearned to proclaim the New Kingdom to the population among whom He had lived so long."

"He stayed in Nazareth several days, no doubt in His mother's house." The first interview, as conceived by Delitzsch, is then described. We have no space in which to place it before our readers, but no apocryphal Gospel of which we have any knowledge contains anything more unlike the authentic Gospels than is this conversation. Against this method of writing the "Life of Christ" we offer our sternest protest. We trust the day is far distant when our preachers and writers shall seek to depict the inner life of the Son of God. His was an experience quite transcending ours, and except as it is revealed to us by his recorded words, we can know nothing of it. The attempt to describe it must be due either to an assumption like that of Renan, that he was an enthusiast who began in sincerity and ended in imposture, or to a lack of that deepest awe which should fill the spirit while contemplating Jesus in retirement or in suffering; and of that humility which springs from the consciousness of His unbounded superiority to ourselves.

Dr. Geikie has produced two volumes as large

as the first edition of Conybeare and Howson's "Life and Epistles of St. Paul." He has in a manner followed their method. He has given everything which he thought would contribute to our knowledge of the land and the times in which Jesus lived. He has described the political, social, and religious conditions of the age. He also, as they incorporated the letters of the Apostle, has blended with the details of the outward life the Saviour's discourses. The rest is contrast. Those editors gave an accurate and unaltered text; Dr. Geikie gives us a very inaccurate paraphrase of the supposed meaning of Christ. From his constant reference to the sermons of distinguished preachers we presume these paraphrases are constructed from them. They are evidently intended to serve a homiletical purpose, and are "interpretative." Thus Christ is made to say, not what he does say in the parable of the Prodigal Son, but, interpretatively, thus: "We shall have a feast to-day, and be merry, for my son, lost and dead, as I thought, in a strange land, is once more home: dead by his sins, he is alive again by repentance: a lost wanderer, he has returned to the fold." Of the unjust steward Christ is made to say: "Some time after, when his master heard how cleverly he had secured his own ends, he could not help admiring his shrewdness. And, in truth, it is a fact, that bad men like this steward—the sons of this world—not of the next—are wiser in their dealings with their fellows than the sons of light—my disciples—are in theirs with their brethren, sons of my heavenly kingdom, like themselves." The last example of this method which we give is an expansion and perversion of the charge to Peter:—

I have something to say that concerns thee. Thou art to me, as when I first saw you—Petros, the rock (Petra) which I will make the foundation-stone, when my church, in which my followers will be enrolled, is to be built. In its building you will do me the greatest service, like the stone on which all others rest, itself resting on the firm rock beneath—which is Myself. On you and on such rock-like souls it will rise, but on you first; and the gates of death will be powerless against it, for it shall outlive the grave and reach on into eternity. Unopening though the gates of the grave be, they shall open wide to let forth my followers to the resurrection of the just, nor shall the powers of evil be able to overturn the new society thus gathered. I have called you the rock on which I shall raise my church—I call you also the steward, to whom the charge of it is entrusted. As such I shall give you, after my ascent into heaven, the keys of it, to admit such as you think worthy, both Jews and Heathen, and to shut out those whom you think unfit. I commit to you, moreover, the government and discipline of its membership; whatever you forbid as unbecoming my kingdom, or as unfitting for membership in it, shall be as if forbidden by me, myself, in heaven; and whatever you permit as not contrary to its welfare, or not excluding from it, shall be as if I, myself, permitted it from above.

Dr. Geikie cannot complain that we have done him any injustice by these quotations, they are by no means the worst, as we esteem them, which we could have chosen. If these debased forms of the discourses of Jesus alone remained, it would be impossible to say of Him what was said by His contemporaries:—"Never man spake like this man." Nor would M. Renan have written, "It was, above all, in parable that the Master excelled. Nothing in Judaism had given him the model of this delightful style. He created it."

## "EGYPT AS IT IS."

It is proper and right to listen to both sides. We have heard so much of the evils of over-taxation, of slavery, and of forced labour in Egypt, that Mr. McCoan's book, if it is not a little *couleur de rose*, is something of a surprise. From the days of Warburton to those of Lady Duff Gordon, the current of remark has run in condemnation of the Egyptian Government on these points, and, to those who have no pleasure in hearing of the enormities of their neighbours, it is a relief to find that things are not so bad as they have been represented, or that they have at least improved. We can easily imagine writers, who have committed themselves, self-interestedly declaring that Mr. McCoan's book is a skilful attempt to whitewash the Khedive, as indeed, we learn, has actually been the case; but it needs to be distinctly said that he has made good his position by careful statement and comparison of figures in too many cases to be put out of court summarily on this ground.

Mr. McCoan seems to have been for a period of years editor of the *Levant Herald*, and to have paid many visits to different parts of Egypt, making right good use of his time in the way of becoming familiar with the country, the people, the administration, and the intentions of the Khedive. He rightly says that the *raison d'être* of his book is the vast improve-

\* *The Life and Words of Christ.* By CUNNINGHAM GEIKIE, D.D. (London: H. S. King and Co.)

\* *Egypt as it is.* By J. C. McCOAN, late Editor of the *Levant Herald*. With a map, taken from the most recent survey. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.)

ments which have taken place during the past ten years—a progress amply attested by the words of Sir Bartle Frere in one of his addresses at the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution. The peculiar influence which Egypt is likely to exercise on the civilisation of Africa gives a special importance to its social and political development, the extension of its territory, and the achievements of such men as Colonel Gordon, who has expressed the highest hopes of good results on Africa from the action with which he has been entrusted. Such a book as Mr. McCoan's then will not fail to be eagerly read by a very large class, whatever opinions may be formed of its literary merits, which, in our opinion, are unmistakable.

Mr. McCoan devotes his first chapter to describing the aspect of the country generally, indicating its boundaries under recent extensions of territory, and its more salient features. He then proceeds to speak of population and races. A rough census, he says, was taken in 1859, during the viceroyalty of Said Pasha. The whole inhabitants of Egypt proper were by it returned at 5,125,000; and allowing for even a considerable margin of error in that compilation, there would still remain nearly 5,000,000 as the population strength of the country three years before the accession of the present Khedive. This shows how far astray must have been the estimates of Lane and Meugin, the historian, when the former estimated the population at 2,000,000, and the latter at 2,900,000. The Fellaheen (or settled Arabs), of course, form the backbone of this population, estimated at 4,500,000, the Bedoween at 300,000, Copts (that is the Aborigines of Egypt), at 500,000, Nubians and Soudains (mostly slaves) at 40,000; Turks at 10,000, and the others, Abyssinians, Greeks, Jews, Syrians, Armenians, and foreigners. The various characteristics of these races are summarised by Mr. McCoan, who thus takes occasion to justify Government so far as against the Fellaheen:—

It is the fashion to write and speak of this large section of the Khedive's subjects as being intolerably oppressed, ground down by crushing taxation, and generally wretched beyond any parallel elsewhere. This exaggeration has, no doubt, its origin mainly in the superficial impressions of strangers, who, coming fresh from Europe—where, in a different civilisation, a totally different standard of peasant life prevails—discern in the scant clothing, the simple food, and the primitive huts of these Egyptian ryots, evidence of altogether special misery and administrative abuse. But no inferences could well be more fallacious. Apart from the fact that these external features accord with the climate, and have been stereotyped since before the Pyramids were built, it may be affirmed that the general condition of the Fellaheen will compare favourably with that of almost any peasantry in the East. If economical facts prove anything at all, the vast increase in the agricultural and other exports of the past dozen years, and the nearly corresponding outlay on European manufactured goods, demonstrate a measure of material improvement among the producing classes which may be vainly sought for elsewhere out of Europe. That the taxation is heavy—but not oppressive—is admitted; and that, until lately, the methods of its collection have been often brutal, may also be conceded. But, apart from the traditional cruelty of tax-gathering all the East over, the Egyptian peasant has been noted in all time, from Cheops to Ismail, for his unwillingness to pay taxes at all. It is, in fact, a point of honour to bear any amount of "stick," if by doing so the impost, or any part of it, can be evaded. The fellah, indeed, who will not do so is despised by even his own wife as a poltroon, and if after a dozen or score of blows, he disgorges the coin which endurance of fifty might perhaps have saved, the conjugal estimate of his spirit is shared generally by his fellows. Hence a difficulty of no trifling importance in the way of the new financial administration. Those who know Egypt best believe that nothing short of "stick logic" will, as a rule, persuade a fellah to pay his dues, be they ever so equitable, and if Mr. Romaine and his colleagues will not use it, the chances are much against the revenue.

Of the Copts he says:—

The Copts are not only the most ancient, but strictly speaking, the only native Egyptian race. In spite of Volney and Champollion, ethnologists are now generally agreed in regarding them as the descendants of the Pharaonic Egyptians, mixed more or less with the Persians left by Cambyse, and the Greeks who followed the standard of Alexander, but still visibly preserving the characteristics of the old-world race that built Thebes and worshipped Amoun-ra. . . . A majority of the native race embraced the creed of their conquerors, and in time amalgamated with them by intermarrying; but a large remnant adhered to the older faith, and preserving jealously all their special features of race and religion, have remained till the present as distinguishable from the surrounding communities as they were two thousand years ago. The etymology of their name has been disputed, but the weight of authority inclines to regard it as the middle syllable of the word *Ægyptus*, the oldest name of the Nile (anciently written *Ægyptos*), and their proper language is similarly accepted as the aboriginal tongue. It had some affinity to Hebrew and Ethiopic, but before passing from popular use in the tenth century, it had become largely mixed with Greek and Arabic terms. It now survives only in the Church services, in which few even of the priests understand what they read. Though crossed with both Persian and Greek blood, in form and feature these Christian Copts still closely resemble the scriptured presentments of the original race, which abound everywhere in tomb and temple from Beni-hassan to Philæ.

Egypt—with its Copts, Nubians, Greeks, Arabs, Jews, Armenians, Turks, negroes—has

the most mixed community of any country in the world. It is calculated that there are 484 inhabitants to the square miles of its cultivable area; so that in ratio of population to arable surface, Egypt ranks before Belgium, the most densely-peopled State of Europe. The life of Alexandria and Cairo, and other towns, is described, and the Pyramids and the Suez Canal are glanced at; but this portion of the work has less that is really fresh than what follows, respecting the relations of Egypt to the Porte and its administration. The Khedive is, in a word, absolute, and the formal work of administration is carried on through a Privy Council and eight Ministers. They, however, are the mere agents of the personal will of the Khedive, who, we are assured, is an active ruler. Nothing above the importance of mere departmental routine, from the negotiations of a loan to the approval of a contract for coal or machinery—is done without having first passed under his eye. The next chapter, on "Finances," in which the debt and loans are discussed, will be turned to eagerly by many; and it is encouraging to read the following as the result of a very close scrutiny of accounts and knowledge of possibilities—

While the cost of the Suez Canal and an excessive outlay in public works—which in a few years, however, will be nearly all remunerative—coupled with bad management and other wasteful expenditure, have contributed to bring Egypt perilously near to the brink of natural bankruptcy, a fair review of the country's resources, and of the new administrative reforms, suggests confidence, not merely in the power, but in the firm purpose of its present Government, to retrieve its financial position and honestly pay its debts, notwithstanding the scandalously usurious terms on which many of these have been incurred.

The steady growth of Egyptian trade is next shown by careful comparison of figures, which, from the statement we have here, would seem amply to justify what has been said of the financial prospects of the country under wise and prudent administration. This is a summary of general results:—

While the imports of the decade ending 1875 exceeded those of the previous ten years by more than 15,600,000*l.*, they were 61,631,506*l.* less than the exports of the same period, which from 59,122,659*l.* in 1856-65, rose to 109,462,674*l.* in 1866-75, leaving a balance of trade in favour of Egypt which, during the latter half of the decade, exceeded an average of 7,500,000*l.* a year, or more than twice the value of the whole exports from the country during any but two years of the reign of Said Pasha. Of this, no doubt, a considerable portion returned to Europe in payment of the debt annuities, but the residue still represents an addition to the national wealth larger than half the entire revenue at the accession of the Khedive. Such a result supplies its own comment. . . . The resources of the country were never in modern times more abundant nor its commercial movements more healthily active than at this moment, when the market price of its unified debt is yielding an interest of 14 per cent.

A very elaborate chapter is devoted to the agriculture of the country, and many improvements are noted—more particularly in the rearing of the cotton-plant. This is followed by a chapter on Public Instruction, which is full of interest, and that again by one on Public Works, tracing the progressive railways, telegraphs, bridges, canals, harbour works, &c.—the construction of the Suez Canal being fully detailed in a succeeding chapter by itself. Judicial reforms and manufactures and other industries are fully treated of. In the latter we have this account of an exceptional industry—artificial egg-hatching, as ancient as it is curious:—

This curious process was already ancient when Herodotus made his note of it at Memphis, and as it was carried on then, so it is still nearly in every detail. The building in which it is performed, called *Mahmal-ferakh*, is constructed of burnt or sun-dried bricks, and consists of two parallel rows of small chambers or ovens—the latter uppermost—each about eleven feet square by about five feet high, and divided by a narrow vaulted passage, through which the rearer enters to watch the progress of the operation. This last takes place only during two or three months of the year, in spring, and as soon as the Mahmal is opened the eggs are brought in by the neighbouring peasants, and after being carefully examined—with the result of about one-fifth being rejected, as not fecundated—are placed on mats or straw sprinkled with bran, on the floor of the lower chamber. The ovens above are warmed with fires of *gileh*, flat cakes of mixed dung and chopped straw. These mahmals vary in size from twelve to twenty-four chambers, and in the larger ones receive about 150,000 eggs during the annual term of their being open. The hatching takes generally twenty-one days, during which the temperature is maintained at from 100 to 103 degrees Fahr., fixed, it need hardly be said, by the practised sense of the rearer without the aid of a thermometer. In the result, about two-thirds of the eggs produce chickens, of which the owner of the mahmal retains one-half, as his fee in kind, and gives the remainder to the peasants. There are in all some 600 of these establishments throughout the country, hatching some 12,000,000 chickens a year.

As all the indoor work of every family above the poorest is done by slaves, the number of these must be very large; but no authentic statistics are given. Mr. McCoan is anxious to show that their condition is better than it would be were they free! "The slave," says Mr. McCoan, "is rather the dependent than the

slave of his owner, who treats him—far more than free servants—as a member of the family, and in cases innumerable gives him his liberty after a few years, and starts him on his way to any fortune, save the highest in the country—for between black and white, freed men and free men, neither the law nor society makes any practical distinction."

On the whole, though some deduction may need to be made from a few of the general statements advanced, Mr. McCoan has given a most intelligible, compact, and careful account of Egypt as it is. He quotes largely from authentic and official sources, never writes dryly or allows himself to run aground. His book is certainly readable, and will no doubt produce its own effect in modifying some of the views that have come to be held about Egypt.

#### THE LATE PROFESSOR CHARLTON.\*

There must be very many of the late Mr. Charlton's hearers, both at Totteridge and Plymouth, and still more perhaps of his students, during his long tenure of the Presidency of the Western College, who will be glad to have such a souvenir as this little volume. It consists of seven sermons, his last ordination charge (delivered at the ordination of Mr. Kilburn at Isleworth in the summer of 1875), and an essay on "The Eloquence of Demosthenes," the occasion of which does not appear. It has been inserted, the editor says, in a brief and modest introduction, by request, "at the risk of giving the volume a somewhat heterogeneous character." There is a portrait (not so successful as could be desired) but no biographical notice. The editor excuses himself for not having prepared any on the grounds, first, that he has not had the needful time, and secondly, that he has rarely found in his own experience biographies of uneventful, even if eminent, lives an agreeable kind of literature. Still, bearing in mind the special object of the work, we cannot but think that a few pages embodying the salient facts in a career which, if uneventful, was eminently useful, would have been highly appreciated by its readers. The subjects of the sermons are "Spiritual Ripeness," "Abraham, the Friend of God," "On the Understanding of Scripture," "The Christian's Confidence," and three discourses on Christ as our Righteousness, Sanctification, and Redemption, a selection which will strike all who know Mr. Charlton's preaching as a very inadequate representation of the comprehensiveness and variety which were among its principal characteristics. No doubt it was a difficult task to select eight sermons out of the mass with which we suppose the editor must have had to deal, and we are not disposed to say that the selection has been unwisely made, but we think many readers who were also hearers will agree with us that none of the sermons here printed are equal to the preacher's very best. Like all his discourses, however, they show the thoroughness of preparation by which he was distinguished, and they are models of the severest style of modern pulpit eloquence. No man ever scorned needless ornament in the pulpit more than Mr. Charlton. Perhaps he despised ornament over much. The restrained force and purity of his diction, while they made his preaching delightful to educated men, did no doubt sometimes fail to catch more listless ears. His views on the whole subject of oratory are stated in the essay on Demosthenes with which this volume concludes, and to many of his old students we can well believe this will prove the most interesting portion of its contents. Perhaps the most striking of the sermons now before us is the one on "Christ, our Redemption," in which there is shown a wealth and strength of imagination which did not more frequently display itself, only, we believe, because it was held of set purpose under stern control. Dealing with the Scriptural conception of the mystery of death, Mr. Charlton says:—

When man first came from his Creator's hands the design was that he should live as the lord of this lower sphere, ruling in miniature likeness to the glorious King of Heaven, to whom he was to pay the tribute of his homage. But probably he was not intended, even had he continued in innocence, to remain in this lower world for ever. Rather, we infer, that after the lapse of years he also would undergo dissolution and vanish from the eyes which had before gazed upon him, putting off the grosser body in which the spirit had sojourned, and assuming one more suited to the higher sphere to which he was now about to rise. There are animals in nature which pass the first part of their lives in one element, and are afterwards raised to another, for which they undergo a marvellous change; they first live in the water as fishes, and then in due course come forth transformed in structure to breathe the air and to

\* In Memoriam of the late Rev. J. M. Charlton, M.A., of Plymouth. Selections from his Sermons and Occasional Writings. Edited by his ELDEST SON. (London: J. F. Shaw and Co.)

revel in the dews of the meadows. So primeval man, holy and pure, after many years of earthly life, enriched with all that earth could yield, knowing all that his reason could comprehend, and having fulfilled his mission here, might, through endless generations, casting off the clay tenement, as Elijah, ascending upward, threw off his mantle, rise one by one into the purer air and the brighter life of a heavenly world. In this sense he would die, even though he were a holy being, and his death might appear like the common death of nature; but in truth it would be a translation, and not a death, and certainly not that death which entered the world by sin.

In this sermon the resurrection body and the resurrection life are dealt with in a deeply reverential spirit. There is no approach to speculation, no disposition to go beyond what is revealed in the Scriptures, but an evident earnest desire to turn the revelation to practical use in the daily conduct of the Christian life. A sorrowful interest attaches to the ordination charge here printed; it was Mr. Charlton's last pulpit utterance, and when he delivered it the hand of death was already upon him. It shows no sign of failing power either in thought or composition. Mr. Charlton was, in fact, taken away in the very maturity of his intellectual strength, and we cannot doubt that if his life had been prolonged to the usual term, he would have done even better work than that which he actually accomplished. His son has done well in publishing these specimens of his remains, and we can only hope they will meet with such a reception as may encourage him to select and prepare a larger volume. Wisely selected, and carefully edited (as is the case with the present little book), we do not doubt that it would prove very widely acceptable.

#### THE QUARTERLIES—JULY.

The most readable of all the quarterlies this month is the *New Quarterly Review*. Mr. Latouche opens it with another of his pleasant Portuguese sketches, making us feel that we should like Mr. Latouche to sketch every country in the same bright and observant way. Miss Cobbe is mysterious in naming her paper, the "Peak in Darien,"—it is, while having subtle meaning, a little too far fetched. The sub-title is somewhat better—the "Riddle of Death." Miss Cobbe, who writes with full reverence, says:—

It is somewhat singular that the natural longing to penetrate the great secret of mortality should not have suggested to some of the inquirers into so-called "spiritual" manifestations, that, before attempting to obtain communication with the dead through such poor methods as raps and alphabets, they might more properly, and with better hope of gaining a glimpse through the "gates ajar," watch closely the dying, and study the psychological phenomena which accompany the act of dissolution. Thus, it might be possible to ascertain by comparison of numerous instances, whether among these phenomena are any which seem to indicate that the Mind, Soul, or Self, of the expiring person, is not undergoing a process of extinction, but exhibiting such tokens as might be anticipated were it entering upon a new phase of existence, and coming into possession of fresh faculties.

This may be well, but who can look with cold, analytic eyes on the dying? The writer, however, proceeds to illustrate what she says with a few anecdotes of a kind that some of us could support in our experience, and most persons could support by reliable testimony. Of this nature:—

The truth seems to be that in almost every family or circle, questions will elicit recollections of death-bed scenes, wherein, with singular recurrence, appears one very significant incident—namely, that the dying person, precisely at the moment of death, and when the power of speech was lost, or nearly lost, seemed to say something—or rather, to speak more exactly, to become conscious of something present (for actual sight is out of question)—of a very striking kind, which remained invisible to and unperceived by the assistants. Again and again this incident is repeated. It is described almost in the same words by persons who have never heard of similar occurrences, and who suppose their own experience to be unique, and have raised no theory upon it, but merely consider it to be "strange," "curious," "affecting," and nothing more. It is invariably explained—that the dying person is lying quietly, when suddenly, in the very act of expiring, he looks up—sometimes starts up in bed—and gazes on (what appears to be) vacancy, with an expression of astonishment, sometimes developing instantly into joy, and sometimes cut short in the first emotion of solemn wonder and awe. If the dying man were to see some utterly unexpected but instantly recognised vision, causing him a great surprise, or rapturous joy, his face could not better reveal the fact. The very instant this phenomenon occurs, death is actually taking place, and the eyes glaze even while they gaze at the unknown sight.

One anecdote out of many may be sufficient illustration:—

Not to multiply such anecdotes too far—anecdotes which certainly possess a uniformity pointing to some similar cause, whether that cause be physiological or psychical—I will now conclude with one authenticated by a near relative of the persons concerned. A late well-known bishop was commonly called by his sisters "Charlie," and his eldest sister bore the pet name of "Liz." They had both been dead for some years when their younger sister, Mrs. W., also died, but before her death, appeared to behold them both. While lying still and apparently unconscious, she suddenly opened her eyes and looked earnestly across the

room, as if she saw some one entering. Presently, as if overjoyed, she exclaimed, "O Charlie!" and then, after a moment's pause, with a new start of delight, as if he had been joined by some one else, she went on, "And Liz!" and then added, "How beautiful you are!" After seeming to gaze at the two beloved forms for a few minutes, she fell back on her pillow and died.

Very interesting—every line of it—is Mr. Hueffer's article on the "Literary Aspects of Schopenhauer's Work." We have not quite as high an opinion of this strange philosopher as Mr. Hueffer has, but the extracts given here are curious and often wonderfully suggestive. But Schopenhauer is only just beginning to be known in England, and cannot be judged of by fragments. There is an article by Mr. Jefferies on the "Future of Country Society," also observant and pregnant with common sense. Mr. Noble vindicates Poe in well-balanced criticism, and there are two tales—Mr. Meredith's is humorous, but Mr. Horne's (author of "Orion," of course), rather stupid. And, by-the-by, does ever anybody now see a copy of "Orion," or meet any one who has ever seen that work?

Better writing of its kind has seldom appeared in the *British Quarterly* than in the number now before us, though, as a whole, the contents lack adequate variety. But solidity is a quality, the excess of which, in these days of superficial literature, is hardly a fault. The "Athens of Thucydides" is a kind of topic that will always have a charm for a certain order of minds, and will be found to be interesting to those who dip into it. That on "Divine Voices and Modern Thought" has suggestive matter, but somewhat lacks clearness. Another paper—that on Mathew Arnold's "Edinburgh Lecture on Bishop Butler"—is pointed, genial, and well written. We quote a short extract:—

Seeking joy has never been the way to joy; the next word of Epicureanism has in all ages been despair. But for Mr. Arnold it has been reserved that he, with all a poet's sensitiveness to joy, should utter the sacred names of righteousness and renunciation with a chilling mournfulness unequalled in our literature. Compared with the "melancholy, long, withdrawing" moan of his truest and finest works, Butler's sad steadfastness affects us like the pealing of a trumpet. Whence this contrast? Is it not partly because the poet feared that his uncommissioned "inward judge" might some day be analysed into our strongest inclination, obeyed "because it is the strongest," and that even self-renunciation might be seen to have its only sanction from self-interest? And it is not that Butler, on the other hand, with all his constitutional sadness and scepticism, and his weak vision of Christianity in its internal evidence, does hold fast to the Godward side of righteousness, and so to an eternal source of joy? For conscience, in Butler's "Sermons" and "Analogy" alike, is more than a prophecy—it is all but a recognition—of the Divine.

The next article, on "The Ridsdale Judgment," will be generally read, not only as it relates to a very momentous event or landmark in English ecclesiastical history, but because the subject is handled with trenchant force and sagacious criticism. We quote some true writing relative to the Evangelicals:—

The marvel is that the Evangelicals do not see how their temporising has destroyed their power. The Delilah of the Establishment has shorn their locks, and their strength has departed from them, though as yet their slumber is unbroken, and they are ignorant of the calamity which has come upon them. A more feeble party, one that exerts less influence upon the Church or the world, one which politicians think it less necessary to consult, one from which Christian men, loyal to the principles of Protestantism, expect less, is not to be found in England to-day. They still hold their conferences, and pass their resolutions, and issue their manifestoes; but it is so well understood that they mean nothing in particular, that no one gives any heed to their utterances. Even bishops are not to be terrified by a perpetual fire of blank cartridges. If they, therefore, were the only defenders of Protestantism in the Establishment, there would be little hope of averting the absolute triumph of the Romanising party.

Mr. E. A. Freeman is also a contributor to the present number, and, as may be supposed, his topic is a branch of that great Eastern Question, into which this accomplished historian has thrown all his power and an energy that seems exhaustless. In his erudite and informing fashion, Mr. Freeman tells us much of the Slavonic races that settled on the north-eastern corner of the Ottoman Empire, and of the antecedents of the Bulgarians, who have a great history, unknown even to intelligent and well-read Englishmen, and who may yet have another. "But first," says Mr. Freeman, "let Slav and Greek be delivered from the hateful Turk, and then let each race develop a national life." With the Cossacks nearing Philippopolis, and the Russian infantry on the Roumelian slopes of the Balkans, that desideratum may not be far off. Mr. Freeman's reminiscences are very timely. The last article is on "The Liberation Society." It is written with great judgment, and is evidently from the pen of one who is well versed in its history. The material he supplies will be serviceable when the society, having accomplished its task—and speedy

may be its decease!—is no more. He first deals with a point too often overlooked, viz., the moderation of the Society throughout its long agitation:—

From the time when Mr. Miall expounded the principles of "Christian willinghood" with a lucidity, an elevation of spirit, and a felicity of illustration which have never been surpassed, and "John Burnet" enforced them, now with lambent humour, and then with impressive earnestness, down to to-day, when Messrs. Dale and Rogers, with many others who might be named, are doing the same work, but under altered conditions, the society has always been served on the same platform by men of whose advocacy it might well be proud. They have not striven to blacken the characters of those who have been opposed to them. It is not they who have reviled, or lampooned, the bishops, or spoken or any section of the clergy with sourliness or contempt. They have, at least, tried to distinguish between good men and a bad system. They have always expressed good-will to the Episcopal Church, as a Church, in spite of the evils from which it suffers, as a result of its establishment. They have so far preferred to appeal to the higher, instead of to the lower sentiments of the people, as to have exposed themselves to the criticism that they are abstract reasoners, rather than practical politicians, and to the charge of concealing their views on disendowment; because they have not brought into prominence the financial aspects of disestablishment. These, we know, may be regarded as mere assertions, unaccompanied by proofs. They may, however, be subjected to a very simple test. Great political changes in England are no more effected by reckless and unscrupulous agitation than they are by unconstitutional violence. If half the charges made against the methods of the Liberation Society by its more reckless critics were well founded, it would have died long ago, instead of inspiring the upholders of Establishments with daily increasing fear. It may be that, before the end comes, other forces may enter the field, and should it come as the result of popular passion, rather than of the conviction of the more religious and thoughtful classes of the community, the members of the Church of England may then better appreciate than they now do the spirit and the mode in which it has been dealt with by the now dreaded and denounced Liberation Society.

Our next extract must be in reference to the growing national character of the Liberation movement, which, it is contended, does not involve any abandonment of those religious motives which at the outset inspired it. The reviewer says:—

It does involve co-operation with new allies; appeals to classes previously but little considered, and the use of new, but not on that account objectionable weapons. The position, of course, has its difficulties; but they are difficulties which must be faced. They are, indeed, only such as have had to be encountered in connection with many other agitations for effecting great legislative changes. The extinction of slavery, Catholic Emancipation, the destruction of the Corn Law monopoly, and the abolition of the Irish Church Establishment were brought about by the combination of men who differed as much in their motives, as in their religious views and moral characters. And as the conflict in such cases approaches its termination, it, of necessity, becomes more and more intensely practical and exclusively political. The Executive of the Liberation Society have the handling of a great machine, which, having done all the earlier work assigned to it, must now stand still unless it deals with the work that is left. As it was said by Burke that the one object of the British Constitution was to put twelve men in a jury-box, to decide on questions affecting life, liberty, and property, to the one purpose of the Liberation Society must now be to fill the ballot-box with votes for parliamentary candidates pledged to the disestablishment of the English and Scottish Churches.

The notices of "Contemporary Literature" continue to be a prominent feature in the *British Quarterly*. Their value is very great. They abound in sound and shrewd criticism.

The *London Quarterly Review* is this month somewhat heavy. The paper on the "Original Elements of the English Constitution," is an able piece of *précis* writing, giving most of the results of the researches of Freeman and Stubbs. In "A Russian Institution" Mr. Wallace's book is largely quoted from. There are two theological articles—one suggested by Mr. Edward White's recent work, and one on "Supernatural Religion." We confess to a difficulty in getting at the exact meaning of either. Lucid they are not, although they are ambitious. There is a very readable article on "Biographical Literature," and a thoroughly able paper on Forman's Shelley. A notice of George Whitefield is also written with a rare ability in analysing character.

The *British and Foreign Theological* has some very good papers. We commend to our Episcopalian readers one on the "Origin and Growth of Episcopacy," from which they will learn more than they probably now know. "Baptism for the Dead" is accurately described by Dr. Gloag, and Mr. Mackenzie attacks the doctrine of universal resurrection. The other papers are, on the whole, of a superior character.

The paper of most interest in the *Theological* is on Heinrich Lang, but we are glad to see a continuation of the remarkable monogram on Justin Martyr by Mr. Drummond. The article on "Mr. Spencer's Sociology," will not command general assent. Dr. James Martineau contributes a genial paper; his subject being "In Memoriam the late John Kenrick."

## BRIEF NOTICES.

*Garden Receipts.* Edited by CHARLES W. QUIN. (Macmillan and Co.) Here is a manual which will save every gardener, but the amateur gardener especially, a world of anxiety and disappointment. How often are your roses "nipped in the bud;" your plums nibbled; your cabbages perforated with a not very pleasant imitation of lace-work; your roots eaten through; and, altogether, the imaginative picture which you had trusted to realise fallen altogether short of your trust? Well, Mr. Quin's manual will help you to realise your imagination. It treats of aphides and ants, of cockchafers and slugs, of fumigation and mildew; also of snails; as well as of rust, red spider, and rats and mice. It may be discouraging to some, but to none who resolutely intend to have a good garden. For that, the qualities that are necessary to success in every occupation, are needed—attention, diligence, labour. With all these, however, success may be defeated by want of knowledge. Here there is the knowledge given that may almost ensure success. This book is as nearly perfect in its way as it can be, and should be prized by every one who has a garden.

*Cottage Gardening: or, Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables for Small Gardens.* By E. HOBDAV. (Macmillan.) This is another admirable manual. Mr. Hobday says he has "sought to give concise instructions as to the best modes of cultivating the various products sought for in the smaller class of gardens." He quotes the late Mr. Mowbray Morris, the manager of the *Times*, to the effect that the best displays of bedding-out in large places did not equal in beauty the simple flowers in a cottage garden. It is such flowers that Lord Beaconsfield referred to in his last novel, in that often-quoted passage which must have excited the surprise of many readers. For Lord Beaconsfield's taste is towards tawdriness rather than towards simplicity, and yet he admires the old, rather than the new, English garden. However, we may have a combination of both, even in a small space, and Mr. Hobday informs us how we may best have both in flowers and all that is good in vegetables, without being ambitious regarding space. This work is just as well suited to the villa as to the cottage garden.

*On Some Ministerial Duties, &c.* Charges by the late Archdeacon BATHER. Edited with a preface by C. J. VAUGHAN, D.D. (Macmillan and Co.) We are told by Dr. Vaughan in the preface to this work of Coleridge's opinion of Archdeacon Bather's first charge, that "it breathed throughout that spirit of Christian wisdom which is most surely attained by the habitual study of the Scriptures with the whole man." Dr. Vaughan adds that "this is equally true of them all." To a certain extent, but not wholly so, this is the case. It is necessary to inquire what is meant by the "whole man." We are obliged to say that very frequently in this volume there is less than the whole man—that is to say, only the whole cleric and Churchman. For instance, one of the first passages that stops us in our reading, is—"If, in so broad a matter as the conducting of education we dispense with our churches, creeds, and formularies, we renounce virtually our profession as Churchmen; and if we dispense with all peculiarities, we dispense with everything." For "peculiarities" read "sectarian characteristics," and the right meaning is obtained. Over and over again also, do we meet with "our Church," "our Church." Notwithstanding this, however, there is much of both practical and spiritual wisdom in this little volume, which may be gathered separately from its partial narrowness. The devoutness and earnestness of the author cannot be questioned, and wherever these qualities are to be found, there is also to be found the stimulus to a higher life.

*Shamrock and Rose. A Novel.* By ERNTE ARIEL WOLFE. (Remington and Co.) We are introduced, in this tale, to a young Englishman and his servant who, at the same time, is his friend. They are in Ireland on a fishing excursion, and happen to rescue a Protestant girl from the savage assaults of a group of Roman Catholic peasants. The fine feeling and the manners of the girl attract their attention, and they afterwards find that she is the daughter of a respectable but dying widow—both on the verge of starvation. After the death of the widow, our English friend uses his influence to obtain for the girl a suitable situation, and she becomes the companion of a clergyman's wife. She develops into almost a cultured lady, but has ultimately to take an inferior situation, where, however, she again is treated as almost an equal. The manner in which the relations of the girl to her friendly employers, and of the relations of the manservant to his master, are sketched, are the finest

characteristics of this brief novel. It indicates not merely the presence of a very subtle sympathy in the author, but the presence also of true art. The tale itself, as a tale, is told with delicacy, and sometimes with power, and there is a sketch of the deathbed of a little boy, which rivals in tenderness that world-quoted deathbed scene of Little Paul. There is some rather too-impassioned writing in the last chapter, but this is the only fault we can find with the work. With a little more reserve and practice, Miss Wolfe should be able to take high rank as a novelist.

*Our Schoolboy Days at Eton.* Being a Collection of Poetry and Prose Writings. By SOME PRESENT ETONIANS. (Sampson Low and Co.) We reviewed, some months ago, that charming little book about a boy's life for one day at Eton, which we dare hope, has since been read by everyone of our readers: if it has not been, it should be. This is a sort of companion work to the former. As is stated in the Preface, it is a collection of miscellaneous writings by present Eton boys, some of them contributed to a literary paper called the *Etonian*. Now, on the whole, it is desirable for many reasons to check public literary assertion in young people, and we therefore rather doubt the wisdom of publications such as this. And perhaps the least said about "diffidence" in such a case the better—for we doubt whether there has been much diffidence to be overcome. Having said this, however, we have next to say that we are glad to find not a single indication of "priggishness" in this volume, and priggishness might perhaps have been expected. On the contrary, there is, for the most part, a jovial, humorous naturalness throughout, whether in prose or in poetry. Very readable and sometimes laughable is every page, and some of the burlesques are capital. The charm of the writing consists in its fullness of animal spirits. We could quote, but perhaps our young friends do not expect to be quoted.

*What the Gospels Teach of the Divinity and Humanity of Jesus Christ.* By a LAYMAN. (Elliot Stock.) The author says she has "reviewed our Lord's life and sayings, free from the bias of education and connection by birth with any Church or sect, and we believe if others will do the same it will promote the ultimate formation of a true Church of Christ in God." This has tempted us to read his work, but, unless they have never read anything upon the subject before, it need not tempt others to follow our example. The book has nothing but weak commonplaces.—*Under the Cross: Fragments from the Journal of an Invalid* (Seeleys) contains some elevated thoughts and sentiments, expressed with both delicacy and tenderness. Mr. Garbett, in a preface, informs the reader that they are translated from the French, and proceeds to write a short sermon on affliction, which could well have been dispensed with, and which does not shine by contrast with what follows.—*First Three Kings of Israel*, by ROBERT TUCK, B.A. (Sunday-school Union), is intended by the author to be "an introduction to the study of the reigns of Saul, David, and Solomon." It contains a map and some information, all of which, however, will be found elsewhere. Mr. Tuck, notwithstanding, is to be commended for his intelligence and reading.—*The Home at Bethany: its Joys, Sorrows, and its Divine Guest*, by JAMES CULROSS, D.D. (Tract Society), will, we think, be read not once, but twice, by those who may possess it. Dr. Culross has drawn a beautiful picture, which teaches while it charms.—*Tom Lattimer, the Prodigal*, by JOSEPH SHENTON (Hodder and Stoughton), is a tale with a warning to be discreetly put into some hands. It has power and freshness. Mr. Shenton need not have said that it is a "true narrative," for almost every family history has its parallel.—*In the Two Spirits, or, Truth and Error* (Elliot Stock), Mr. ARTHUR BUTLER and Mr. MONTAGU BUTLER have briefly contrasted, but very effectively contrasted, in parallel columns, the teaching of the Church of Rome and the teaching of the Bible. The former is given in the words of Roman Catholic councils and of writers belonging to the same Church. It is a well-designed and well-compiled manual.—Mr. JOHN YOUNG's *Pictures in Prose and Verse* (Glasgow: George Gallie) has a pleasant little "Life of Janet Hamilton," a name well known to admirers of Scottish peasant poetry, and some verses of his own, which often have a rare merit. Our Scottish readers will read them again and again; and to English readers, we may say, that many a handsome volume of so-called poetry, published south of the border, has not a tithe of what is to be found here. Some of these verses will live.—*Notes on the Church Catechism*, by the Rev. J. WILKINS, B.A. (Relfe Brothers) is "in-

tended chiefly for candidates for the University Local Examinations, for pupil teachers, and for confirmation candidates." Some of its doctrine is preposterous.—In the *Voyage of the "Steadfast"* (Tract Society) Mr. Kingston has given another admirable sea tale, told as few excepting himself could tell it. A good book of adventure for boys.

## Epitome of News.

Her Majesty is expected to reside about a month in the Isle of Wight, and will then proceed direct from Osborne to Balmoral.

Next week the Prince and Princess of Wales go to Goodwood Races. Afterwards they will embark on board the royal yacht and take a cruise at sea. The royal children will accompany them.

Prince Albert Victor is suffering from typhoid fever. The "continued fever" of the medical papers is a euphemism, the young Prince's malady being identical with that which carried off the Prince Consort, and from which the Prince of Wales suffered so terribly some years ago. It is understood that no bad symptoms have developed themselves, but anxiety will necessarily be felt until the expiration of three weeks from the seizure, that is to say, the 28th or thereabouts.

The Queen has subscribed 100*l.* towards the fund for the restoration of St. Alban's Abbey, departing from her usual rule on account of the great historical and antiquarian interest attached to the building.

Mr. Watkin, son of Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., will be the Liberal candidate for Grimsby, and probably Mr. Potter, of the firm of Price, Potter, Walker, and Co., timber merchants, of Grimsby and Gloucester, will be the Conservative candidate.

Sir Colman O'Loughlin, M.P., who left London for Dublin on Saturday evening, died on Sunday morning on board the Holyhead mail steamer whilst on her passage across St. George's Channel. He complained of being unwell, and asked for a drink of water, which was given him. He afterwards took half a wineglassful of medicine from a bottle which he had in his hand, and died in less than ten minutes. The right hon. baronet was present in the House of Commons on Friday night, and was one of the members who voted in favour of Mr. O'Connor Power's motion. He had represented the county of Clare since July, 1863, and from the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry until December, 1870, filled the office of Judge Advocate-General.

The twenty feet lifeboat from New Bedford, America, with a man and a woman on board, arrived at Mount's Bay, West Cornwall, on Saturday night. They were much wearied, and the man's left hand was useless from protracted steering. The voyage lasted forty-nine days, fifteen of which the craft was hove to. In the worst of three gales which were encountered, they lost some of their clothing; and the woman was so exhausted that for the last three days of the journey she was unable to assist her husband. Both voyagers will proceed to London.

Two gentlemen staying at Swanage have had a very unpleasant adventure. They were out for a walk, and on reaching Bollard Point began to ascend the cliff, which is 300 feet high. They reached the summit within fifty feet, when the ledge on which they stood broke away, and they had only a shelf of about eighteen inches wide to stand upon. They could not ascend any higher nor could they descend, and they remained in the same position for twenty-one hours, when they were seen and rescued by means of ropes and lifeboat slings.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs on Friday attended the inauguration of the new Billingsgate Market, which is some twenty thousand superficial feet larger than the old building it has replaced.

Mrs. Joseph Bravo, mother of the late Mr. Bravo, of Balham, died on Monday. It is stated that she never recovered from the shock of her son's death.

Mr. Philip Phillips, the Singing Pilgrim, has left England for America. At a farewell meeting, presided over by Sir Charles Reed, in the rooms of the Sunday-school Union, a silver tea-service was presented to Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Lloyd Garrison, speaking at a breakfast given on Friday in his honour, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, referred to negro emancipation, and admitted that England had had a considerable share in that glorious work. He spoke of the Contagious Diseases Acts, and condemned those Acts in vigorous language, declaring they did not strengthen virtue, but merely sanctioned vice. Their existence was a national disgrace to England.

The Warwickshire Miners' Association held a demonstration on Saturday at Bedworth. Mr. Macdonald, M.P., in addressing the meeting, said that throughout his experience, extending over a period of more than thirty years, he had never known a time when organisation and combination among the working-classes of this country was more necessary than at present. Employers just now were actuated by desire for cheap labour, and in the hope of getting labour cheaper, and having less restrictions imposed upon them, they were seeking to destroy working men's organisations.

Only five members of the Cabinet—viz., Sir Stafford Northcote, the Home Secretary, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Lord John Manners, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach—have accepted the Lord

Mayor's invitation to the Ministerial banquet at the Mansion House on Wednesday, August 1; Lord Beaconsfield, by medical advice, has found it necessary to decline, and so also have Lords Salisbury and Derby, the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord President. The company will number nearly 300, and will include leading members of the Conservative party in both Houses.

About 9,400 Board School boys were present on Thursday at the annual drill inspection which took place in Regent's Park. At the close of the inspection the Challenge Banner of the Society of Arts was again awarded to the Kender-street School, in the Greenwich division. Sir Charles Reed, addressing the children, said that the members of the Board who were present agreed with him that there had been a marked improvement in the drill during the year.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—"Much interest is felt in Ireland in the approaching discussion on the University education question, and the announcement of Mr. Butt that if a concession is not made to the denominationalist or Catholic University idea, the Queen's Colleges' estimates will be opposed by an obstructive policy next year, is regarded as a challenge which the Government and the Liberal Opposition are expected to answer by an equally emphatic declaration of continued fidelity to the non-sectarian policy in Irish education."

Earl Granville, the President of the City Liberal Club, will take the chair at the annual meeting of the members to be held to-morrow at the Cannon-street Hotel.

Lady Holland had a garden party at Holland House on Saturday afternoon, at which the Prime Minister and the Prince Imperial were among the earliest arrivals. The Prince of Wales was also among the guests. In the evening the Prince dined with Lord Beaconsfield, the Earl and Countess Granville being among the guests invited to meet him.

The Hospital Sunday Fund has now reached £16,300. The collections in places of worship last year amounted to £25,655, but this amount was, with the balance from 1875, and other donations, swelled to a total of £27,692. The amount collected this year in the Jewish Synagogues of the metropolis was upwards of £650.

The Cobden statue will be unveiled at Bradford to-day, by Mr. Bright, and in the evening the right hon. gentleman is to address a meeting in St. George's Hall, which affords sitting accommodation for about 4,000 persons. The chair will be occupied by Mr. Isaac Holden, ex-M.P., the President of the association.

### Miscellaneous.

**THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.**—It seems probable that Mr. Gladstone has re-converted to Liberalism a sufficient number of voters to reverse the decision of 1874.—*Saturday Review*.

**THE NATIVE RACES OF SOUTH AFRICA.**—A memorial has been forwarded to Lord Carnarvon by the Aborigines Protection Society in favour of the direct representation of the native races of South Africa in the legislative assembly of the union. The memorialists state:—"We have no desire to see masses of uncivilised men invested with political rights which they would be wholly unable to exercise in either a responsible or an intelligent manner; but we venture to submit, on the ground alike of justice and of policy, that native Africans who have acquired both education and property should not be excluded from the possession of the elective franchise." Amongst the names appended are those of Lord Ebury, Mr. Charles Darwin, Canon Liddon, Mr. Justice Fry, Dr. Moffat, and nearly forty members of Parliament.

**ROYAL GENEALOGY.**—"C. H." writes to the *Times* with reference to a note from a correspondent who stated that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was great-grandson of Alfred the Great in the thirty-third degree:—"His Royal Highness is great-grandson in the thirty-first degree by his descent from Edward III. through his younger son Edmund, Duke of York, and in the twenty-ninth degree only by his descent from King John, through his daughter Isabella, Empress of Germany. Your correspondent has evidently traced the descent through Lionel, Duke of Clarence. As to the British Crown having continued 'in the same family' for 1,000 years, it has certainly continued, with but few exceptions, among the descendants of Alfred from the time of his death in 901, when his son Edward the Elder ascended the throne, to the time of Her present Most Gracious Majesty, but the families through which it has passed have been numerous, and our Norman Kings, for instance, were not related to him in any way whatever."

**THE REEDHAM ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN.**—The thirty-third annual meeting of the Reedham Asylum for Fatherless Children was held on Tuesday morning at the Cannon-street Hotel, under the presidency of Alderman and Sheriff Hadley. The report for the past year stated that at the asylum all things had gone on prosperously. The health of the family had been uniformly good, and the progress made in the instruction was most satisfactory. The annual subscriptions indicated an increase of nearly 100%, but the life subscriptions and donations showed a diminution of 400%. The legacies had amounted to nearly 3,650%, and the large increase in the current funds had enabled the board to repay to

the bankers a loan of 2,000%; but a subsequent loan which was now due would absorb the whole of the balance which the treasurer's account showed in favour of the society. The annual subscriptions amounted to 2,409%, and the income from life subscriptions, donations, collections, &c., amounted to 9,611%. 14s. 3d., and the income from all sources, including a loan from the bankers of 1,500%, amounted to 11,615%. 9s. 10d.

**THE BARNARDO ARBITRATION.**—On Thursday last the arbitrators, Mr. Maule, Q.C., Canon Miller, and Mr. Graham, went over the various institutions at Stepney and at the Girls' Village Homes at Ilford, to view the buildings and inspect the arrangements, with particular reference to certain allegations made during the previous proceedings, inspecting the bedrooms, lavatories, schoolrooms, workshops, &c., and the places in which children are alleged to have been shut up for punishment. On Friday, the twenty-fourth day of their proceedings, a lengthened conversation took place in reference to future sittings. The unexpected duration of the case, which it was anticipated would have occupied some ten or fourteen days only, is now presenting great difficulties because of the engagements of Mr. Reynolds' legal adviser, Mr. Wontner, who conducts his case, and also those of Mr. Maule, who has to fulfil long-standing engagements in the North. Mr. Graham and Canon Miller feel the pressure greatly. Mr. Thesiger and Mr. Turner, for Dr. Barnardo, urged the great importance of the case not being suspended for the Long Vacation. All the arbitrators expressed their willingness, at any sacrifice of personal convenience which was at all in their power, to bring the case, which may occupy ten more days or a fortnight, to a close, and avoid its being put off till November; Mr. Graham giving up engagements of long standing, and Canon Miller coming up daily from Rochester. At one time it seemed as if lengthened postponement was inevitable. At length Mr. Maule undertook that, if his circuit and other engagements allow, he will sit again on Wednesday, August 1st, 2nd, and 4th. Dr. Barnardo and Mr. Fielder, the manager of the Boys' Home, have yet to be examined.—*Record*.

**THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE COBDEN CLUB** was held on Saturday evening at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich, under the presidency of the Marquis of Hartington. A large number of Liberal members of Parliament were present, and among the guests were M. Léon Say, Professor Atkinson (from the United States), and Mr. Hay, of Sydney. Lord Hartington, after speaking at some length on the services which Mr. Cobden had rendered to the country, said that he did not think it would be safe to assume that either the manufacturing class, or the commercial class, or any other class, were so perfectly sound upon economical questions that it would be safe to entrust the future of economical reform to their direction. A large share and a great increase of political power had lately been given to the working classes, and they hoped that before long a still larger share would be given to them; and although he did not believe that the working classes were more liable to economical error than any other class, still they were not everywhere the advocates of commercial freedom; and if the working classes of this country combined in the cause of some error, or politically heretical doctrine, there would be, no doubt, a very formidable danger before us. Against such a danger the remedy and safeguard did not lie in any restriction of the franchise—which it was now too late to expect in England—but in the operations of a society such as the Cobden Club, and in the dissemination throughout all classes—and especially the working classes, and those who lead and guide them—of the best authorities upon sound financial and economical doctrines. Mr. W. E. Forster proposed the health of "The Foreign Visitors," which was responded to by M. Léon Say, who said that in the negotiations which took place between the English Government and the late French Cabinet the latter were obliged to appear rather timid; but nevertheless his friend M. Jules Simon and he believed that they did all that it was possible to do to advance the cause of free trade. They hoped, in agreement with the Duc Decazes, to attach their names to a liberal treaty.

### Gleanings.

It is said that Madame Patti receives 200% for every night she sings at the Royal Italian Opera, and that Mr. Gye has offered her 300% a night for a five years' engagement.

At Mr. Sims Reeves' benefit concert at the Royal Albert Hall, the receipts were about 1,500%.

The telephone is now regularly introduced at the Queen's Theatre, London, and its performance is improving nightly.

The latest legal joke at Westminster is that the insurance companies decline to effect policies on the lives of the leading counsel practising in Mr. Justice Fry's court without the extra risk premiums, owing to its unhealthiness.

It is stated that a unique white aqua-marine has been found in Perthshire, which, when cut, has produced one of the most brilliant gems ever seen, and which will doubtless gain European notoriety. It weighs 147 carats, and has been valued at 19,500%.

**AN INTOXICATION STORY.**—A drunkard was coming down an avenue of trees by moonlight, and stumbled against one of them. Being polite, though drunk, he raised his hat, apologised, and shambled on. Then he stumbled against another tree, begged

pardon, muttered something about his own side of the road (which he couldn't keep), and staggered forward. Then he stumbled against another tree, and apologised again. "This won't do," he murmured; "too many people coming this way; I will just sit down till this procession has passed by."

**RATHER CUTTING.**—A young lady whose personal charms give her the right to be disagreeable was present a few days since at a party, during which quarrels between husband and wife were discussed. "I think," said an unmarried elder son who was present, "that the proper thing is for the husband to have it out at once, and thus avoid quarrels for the future. I would light a cigar in the carriage after the wedding-breakfast, and settle the smoking question for ever." "I would knock the cigar out of your mouth," interrupted the belle. "Do you know, I don't think you would be there," quietly remarked the elder son.

**A CONCORD OF SWEET SOUNDS.**—The most touching thing in London is to hear the Chinese *attachés* sing the songs of their country. They do it with great readiness, and their songs are always either laments of warriors about to leave their lady loves, or hymns in praise of the departed great. They sing in a low voice, scarcely above the pitch of ordinary conversation, and in a tone which, to those acquainted only with European masters, sounds more like the feeble cries of an infant in pain, or the wailings of a cat in a trap than like music. There is no doubt, however, that it is music of a very old-established character, and it is painful to hear them make their efforts to amuse and to delight, for it seems beyond the powers of the best-bred society in London to hear their songs and to keep a demure countenance. Their vocal efforts are accompanied throughout by the tittering of the people whose faces become purple with the effort to suppress and hide it, and occasionally are overpowered by an irresistible explosion of laughter. All this, I say, is very painful, for the Chinamen are good fellows, modest, gentle, and well-mannered, and I can't help thinking it would be kinder in future not to ask them to sing.—*Vanity Fair*.

**ENGLAND VERSUS FRANCE.**—For generations Chocolate has been imported in large quantities into this country from France. We are glad to find the tables turned at last, and that Cadbury's, the makers of the well-known Cocoa Essence, have opened elegant premises at 90, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris.—Their Cocoa Essence being perfectly genuine is a beverage far better suited to warm climates than the thick heavy compounds of Cocoa with sugar and starch generally sold.

### Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### MARRIAGE.

**BROADFOOT-GOWARD.**—July 18, at the Congregational Church, Market Harborough, by the Rev. W. E. Morris, James Broadfoot, Esq., of Glasgow, to Lucy S., second daughter of Rowland Goward, Esq., Ashfield House, Market Harborough.

#### DEATH.

**UNWIN.**—July 22, at Herne Bay, after a few days' illness, Basil, infant son of Edward and Lizzie Unwin, of Handen-road, Lee, aged 11 months.

**EPPE'S COCOA.**—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPE & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London."

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.**—In all sores, wounds, bad legs, and sprains of any kind, this Ointment is the most efficient application. It at once gives ease by allaying inflammation and moderating the flow of blood to the part. Whenever the malady has been of long standing the Ointment should be assisted by Holloway's purifying Pills, which act upon the stomach and liver, guarding digestion from falling into that disordered state which the pain, restlessness, and fever attending these ailments is apt to produce, and which much retards recovery, and sometimes even makes serious the slightest case. No mother or nurse should be without these noble remedies; they are equally applicable to all ages and constitutions. They purify the blood, regulate its circulation, renew diseased structures, and invigorate the system.

**PERFECTION.**—Mrs. S. A. ALLEN's World's Hair Restorer never fails to restore grey hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth, and lustrous beauty. Its action is speedy and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. Its value is above all others. A single trial proves it. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the hair. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN has for over 40 years manufactured these two preparations. They are the standard articles for the hair. They should never be used together, nor Oil nor Pomade with either.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN's Zyl-Balsamum, a simple tonic and hair-dressing of extraordinary merit for the young. Premature loss of the hair, so common, is prevented. Prompt relief in thousands of cases has been afforded where the hair has been coming out in handfuls. It cleanses the hair and scalp, and removes dandruff. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.

**RECKITT'S PARIS BLUE.**—The marked superiority of this Laundry Blue over all others, and the quick appreciation of its merits by the public has been attended by the usual result—viz., a flood of imitations. The merit of the latter mainly consists in the ingenuity exerted, not simply in imitating the square shape, but making the general appearance of the wrappers resemble that of the genuine article. The manufacturers beg therefore to caution all buyers to see "Reckitt's Paris Blue" on each packet.

**CARDINAL ECU, OR CREAM.—JUDSON'S DYES.**—White goods may be dyed in five minutes. Ribbons, silks, feathers, scarfs, lace, veils, handkerchiefs, cloths, berrouses, Shetland shawls, or any small article of dress, can easily be dyed without soiling the hands. Violet, magenta, crimson, mauve, purple, pink, ponceau, claret, &c., Sixpence per bottle. Sold by Chemists and Stationers.

**OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.**—By the increasing demand for this famed Balm may be estimated its value and efficacy for replenishing, invigorating, and preserving the Hair either from falling off or turning grey. Without it no toilet is complete. It imparts to the hair a bright and glossy appearance, frees it entirely from scurf, and will not soil the most delicate fabric worn as head-dress "at home" or in promenade. In the "nursery" its use is invaluable, as it turns in infancy the basis of a healthy and luxuriant head of hair. Sold by all perfumers and chemists, at 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. only. Wholesale and retail by the proprietors, C. and A. Oldridge, 22, Wellington-street, seven doors from the Strand, London, W.C.

**HORNIMAN'S TEA.**—Choice teas at very reasonable prices are always to be had of Horniman's Agents; Chemists in every town. Being direct Importers, Messrs. Horniman guarantee the purity, strength, and flavour of all their teas. Their agents are constantly receiving fresh supplies from the Wholesale London House, secured in tinfoil packets, whereby the delicate flavour and aroma is preserved.

**TEETH, £1 to £10 10s.**—THE COMPLETE UPPER OR LOWER SET OF FOURTEEN PURE MINERAL TEETH, fitted and fixed to the mouth without pain. The extraction of stumps, loose or decayed teeth not being necessary in any case. This perfectly painless system of adapting artificial teeth to the mouth is protected by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent; and a written guarantee given with every case that they will not decay or change colour. 54, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, near Tottenham-court-road. Mr. M. E. Toomey, Surgeon-Dentist.

### Advertisements.

**BENNETT,**

65 & 64,  
**CHEAPSIDE.**

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**BENNETT'S**  
GOLD PRESENTATION  
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FROM £10 TO £100.

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JOHN BENNETT, having just completed great alterations in his Clock Show-Rooms, is enabled to offer to purchasers the most extensive Stock in London, comprising Clocks for the Drawing-Room, Dining-Room, and Presentation of the highest quality and newest designs at the lowest prices.

**JOHN BENNETT, WATCH and CLOCK MANUFACTORY, 65 and 64, CHEAPSIDE.**

**WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY** in her nineteenth year, a SITUATION as JUNIOR TEACHER in a Ladies' School. Acquirements—English, French, Music, Drawing. Good references.—Address, X., Post-office, Dunstable, Beds.

**THERFIELD SCHOOL BOARD, near Royston, Herts.**—WANTED, at MICHAELMAS NEXT, a Certificated SCHOOLMISTRESS for a Mixed School. Number of children not exceeding 90. Salary, £75 per annum. No house. Lodgings can be obtained at a moderate rate.

Applications and Testimonials, stating age and experience, to be sent to me on or before 22nd August, 1877, THOS. SHELL, Clerk to the Board. Royston, Herts.

### MIDLAND RAILWAY.

### SCOTLAND.

**THE SUMMER SERVICE** of Express Trains between London (St. Pancras) and Scotland is now in operation.

DOWN TRAINS.—WEEKDAYS.		SUN.	
		C	A
		a.m.	p.m.
LONDON (St. Pancras) dep.	5 15	10 30	8 0
Edinburgh..... arr.	4 30	8 50	6 1
Perth..... "	9 20	11 35	8 40
Aberdeen..... "	3 20	3 20	12 40
INVERNESS..... "	8 55	2 45	6 25
		D	E

A—Pullman Sleeping Car from St. Pancras to Perth by this Train. B—Pullman Sleeping Car from St. Pancras to Edinburgh and Glasgow by this Train. C—Pullman Drawing-Room Car from St. Pancras to Edinburgh and Glasgow by this Train.

These Cars are well ventilated, fitted with Lavatory, &c., and accompanied by a Special Attendant, and are UNEQUALLED FOR COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE in travelling. The charge for a seat in Drawing-Room Car is 5s., and for a Berth in Sleeping Car 8s., in addition to the First Class Railway Fare.

Through Carriages are run between St. Pancras, Perth, Aberdeen, and Inverness, by the Down Express leaving London at 8.0 p.m.

D—The Train leaving St. Pancras at 10.30 a.m. has no connection with Inverness on Saturdays. E—The Train leaving St. Pancras at 9.15 p.m. on Saturday nights has no connection with Trains north of Edinburgh on Sunday mornings.

For further particulars see the Company's Time-Tables.

JAMES ALLPORT,  
General-Manager.  
Derby, July, 1877.

**HEALTH WITHOUT MEDICINE,** inconvenience, or expense, in DYSPEPSIA, Chronic Constipation, Diarrhoea, Nervous, Bilious, Pulmonary, and Liver Complaints, Debility, Asthma, Wasting in Old or Young, Nausea, and Vomiting, RESTORED by DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS FOOD:—

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(which saves fifty times its cost in medicine), and cures chronic indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, diarrhoea, hemorrhoids, liver complaints, flatulency, nervousness, biliousness, all kinds of fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, poverty and impurities of the blood, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, low spirits, spleen, acidity, waterbrash, palpitation, heartburn, headache, debility, dropsy, cramps, spasms, nausea, and vomiting after eating, even in pregnancy or at sea; sinking fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, exhaustion, epilepsy, diabetes, paralysis, wasting away, and the feverish and bitter taste on awaking, or caused by onions, garlic, and even the smell of tobacco or drink. Twenty-eight years' invariable success with adults and delicate infants. 80,000 cures of cases considered hopeless. It contains four times as much nourishment as meat. It is likewise the only recognised food to rear delicate infants successfully, and to overcome all infantile difficulties in teething, weaning, measles, fevers, restlessness, diarrhoea, eruptions. The 2s. tins are forwarded post free to all parts of the United Kingdom on receipt of 2s. 4d. in stamps.

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76, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, W.,  
June 15, 1876.

F. W. Darlow, Esq.  
Sir,—Since March, 1874, when I wrote to you  
to express my opinion, from experience, of the  
value of your Magnetic Appliances, I have  
been frequently asked by letter if my certifi-  
cate was genuine, and if in the time since  
elapsed your inventions still approved them-  
selves as beneficial in my practice. To both  
those questions I can answer by endorsing  
Magnetine as an arm which I am obliged to  
revert to in a good many cases.

In addition to the cases I before specified I  
can now add some experience of the utility of  
Magnetine in cases of debility, and as a local  
remedy in painful affections arising in the  
course of gout. Indeed, I am accustomed to  
prescribe it wherever topical weakness proceeds  
from a low vitality in the great nervous  
centres, or in the principal organs of assimila-  
tion, nutrition, and blood purification; also in  
weak throats from nervous exhaustion affect-  
ing the larynx.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,  
GARTH WILKINSON, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

From CHARLES J. PLUMPTRE, Esq.,  
Lecturer on Public Reading and Speak-  
ing, King's College, London.

36, Hamilton-terrace, Maida-vale,  
March 10, 1877.

DEAR SIR,—I have had in the last few weeks  
more inquiries than ever in regard to my case  
as stated in the testimonial I sent you for in-  
sertion in your pamphlets. Some of the in-  
quiries have been by letters, which I have duly  
answered, saying I have continued as well as a  
man can possibly be since wearing your Mag-  
netic Belts, and those strangers who have  
called here, and seen my present robust condi-  
tion, say they can scarcely believe or realise  
the fact that I could have been in the utterly  
prostrate condition I was when I first ordered  
the Belts from you. But I assure them all that  
there is not the slightest exaggeration in the  
statement I sent to you now nearly a year and  
a half ago. My sister-in-law, Mrs. Wade, of  
Dawlish, to whom I strongly recommended the  
Belts for chronic rheumatism, writes word that  
since she has worn them she has been much  
benefited. Mr. Serjeant Cox also tells me that  
since wearing the Belt for his sciatica he has  
been very much better. You will be glad to  
hear that, though in the fullest work from  
morning to night, I have never had the  
slightest return of any of the distressing  
symptoms of weight and pain in the brain,  
not even the slightest approach to an attack of  
giddiness, since my letter of testimonial was  
written to you, and, in fact, I am now as  
strong and well as a man can possibly be. I  
still always wear the body and spine Bands by  
day, and they are so comfortable and pleasant  
to wear that I think I shall continue to do so  
for the rest of my life, if you advise.—I am,  
dear Sir, yours faithfully,  
CHARLES J. PLUMPTRE.

To F. W. Darlow, Esq.

From the Rev. CHARLES GARTH  
FULLERTON.

Boothby Graffo Rectory, Lincoln,  
May, 18, 1877.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose cheque for the Wrist-  
let and Belt for my friend, and have great  
pleasure in saying that I have certainly found  
the Belt you sent me last November to be of  
the greatest benefit. With perfect truth I can  
say I should not like to be without one now.  
I have had no lumbago or rheumatism since I  
began to wear it; and you are quite welcome  
to use this letter as a testimonial.—From yours  
faithfully,  
(Rev.) CHARLES GARTH FULLERTON.

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